

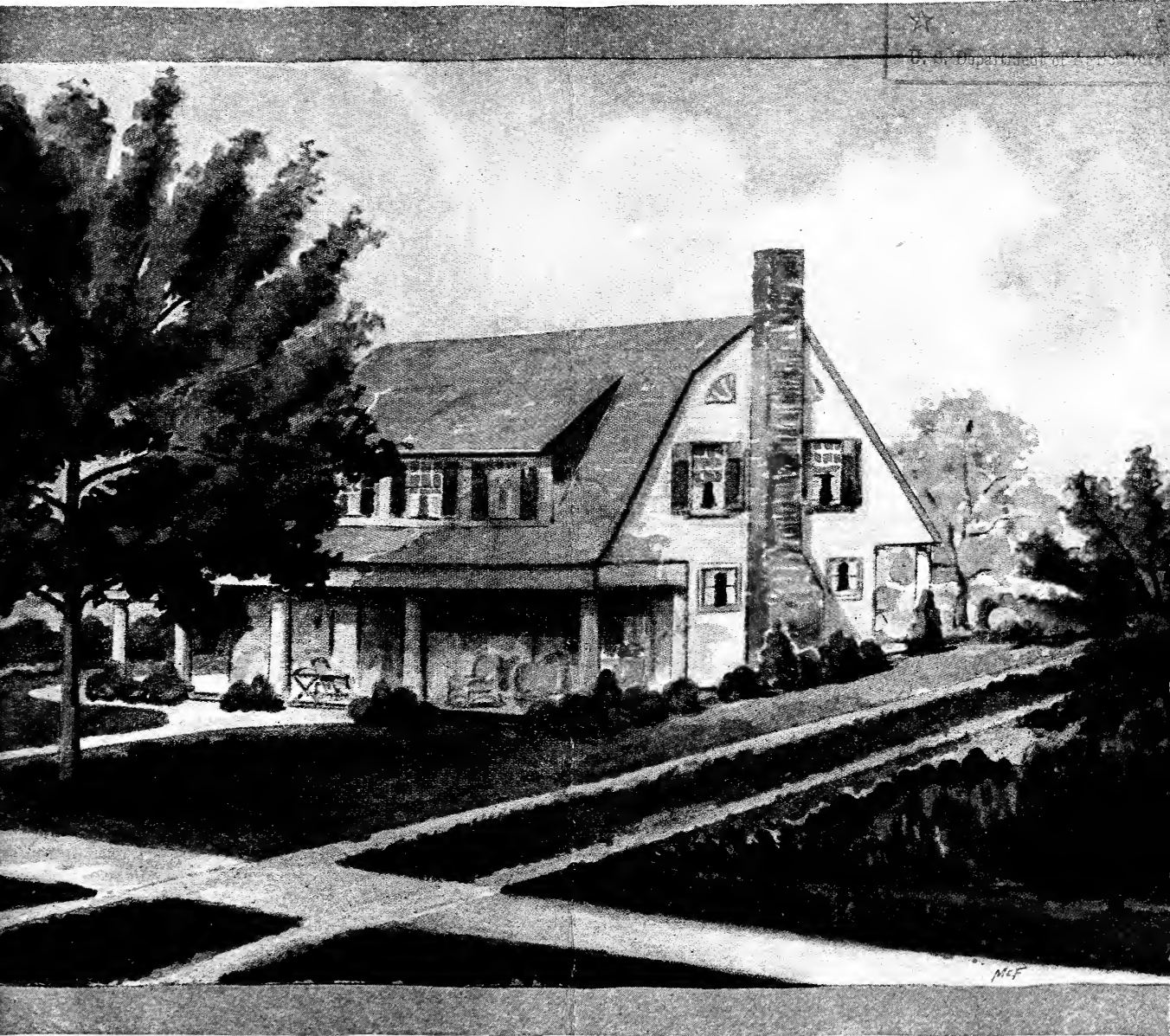
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2.61

15.1

HOME LANDSCAPES



HICKS NURSERIES
WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

TERMS

We guarantee all plants from our nurseries to grow satisfactorily or replace free. Transportation and planting of replaced trees borne by purchasers. We will tell you what care to give on large trees moved for you. See page 48.

Prices are for stock loaded at the nursery. Estimates furnished on delivery, planting, freight or express.

5 at 10 rate; 50 at 100 rate. Packing free except for stock of unusual size.

HICKS NURSERIES FIT PLANTS TO SOIL



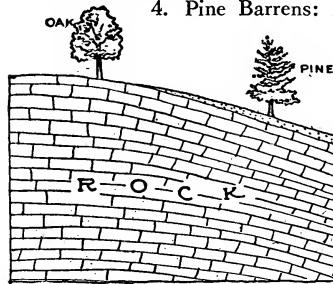
Cross-section of Long Island showing some types of soil, soil moisture, and native vegetation. Pages, 7, 9, 12, 16, 18 and 27 tell why you should not disregard nature's teaching. See index for dry, acid, alkaline.

1. Sand-dunes: Holly, black oak, beach plum, wild cherry, wild rose, bayberry, pitch pine.

2. Coastal strip: High-bush blueberry, sweet pepper bush, arrow-wood, Azalea viscosa.

3. Pine Barren swamps: Red maple, high-bush blueberry, pepperidge, sheep laurel, inkberry.

4. Pine Barrens: Pitch pine, scrub oak, black-jack oak, scarlet oak, white oak, bearberry, sweet fern, low blueberry.



5. Hempstead Plains and borders: Pitch pine, white pine, black-jack oak, post oak, scarlet oak, wild cherry, beach plum.

6. South moraine, glacial till with ponds in kettle holes: Sweet gum, tulip tree, persimmon, white oak, red oak.

7. North moraine: White pine, white oak, black oak, laurel, red cedar, dogwood.

8. North plateau: White pine, hemlock, white oak, rock chestnut oak, dogwood.

9. Clay outcrop on the north shore and in the valleys: Elm, ash, basswood, tulip tree, red oak, butternut, black walnut, shagbark hickory, locust.



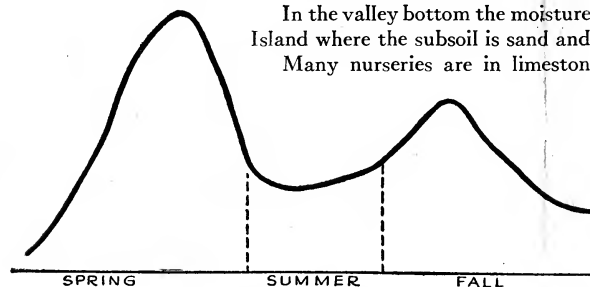
Cross-section of typical valley on the mainland. If the rock contains lime the vegetation is very different from the acid soil of Long Island. If the rock is granite and does not contain lime, the vegetation may be like Long Island.

In the valley bottom the moisture supply is much greater than in the central portion of Long Island where the subsoil is sand and gravel and the water table 10 to 75 feet deep.

Many nurseries are in limestone valleys because they started growing apple trees and cuttings of willow, poplar and many shrubs grow very rapidly.

Summer planting has been standard practice for evergreens for many years. We can show thousands growing better than spring planted. The reason is they keep the present season's growth and make roots for a full growth next year.

With shade trees and shrubs of many kinds there is the same advantage, including kinds considered difficult to transplant. You will be interested to see blocks of fifteen to twenty-year-old maples, lindens and oaks labeled "Moved Summer."



PLANTING CHART

The more the valley fills, the more gardening fun you will have.
The more your tastes can be expressed, the more satisfaction you get from your trees, the more quickly you beautify your home grounds.

CONTENTS

Time-Saving Shade Trees.....	3	Cover Plants.....	35
Trees.....	3	Roses.....	36
Evergreens.....	12	Hardy Garden Flowers.....	38
Shrubs.....	22	Fruits.....	44
Berry-Bearing Shrubs for Birds.....	31	Nuts.....	47
Evergreen Shrubs.....	32	Large Tree-Moving Department.....	48
Vines.....	34		

SPRING AND SUMMER 1921

HOME LANDSCAPES

TREES : FLOWERS : FRUITS



Copyright, James Suydam, New York

USE THIS AEROPLANE VIEW AS A GUIDE. DRIVE AND WALK AROUND. LABEL PLANTS WHICH EXPRESS YOUR IDEALS. SHOW THEM TO A FOREMAN. HAVE THEM DUG TO TAKE HOME OR DELIVERED

1, Fruit. 2, Rock-Garden. 3, Hardy Flowers. 4, Hornbeam. 5, Lindens (20 yrs.). 6, Rare Plants. 7, Lindens (15 yrs.). 8, Beech (15 yrs.). 9, Cover Plants. 10, Tulip Tree and Hemlock. 11, Fir. 12, Austrian Pine. 13, Yew. 14, Fir (20 yrs.). 15, White Pine (25 yrs.). 16, Ginkgo. 17, Juniper. 18, Red-flowering Dogwood, Japanese Cherry. 19, Douglas Spruce, Concolor Fir. 20, Blucherry. 21, Oak and Pine for Forest Planting. 22, Rhododendron Garden, Pyramidal English Oak. 23, Pin Oak (30 yrs.). 24, Linden (20 yrs.). 25, Maple (25 yrs.). 26, Cucumber Magnolia, Liquidambar. 27, Jack Pine. 28, Hemlock Hedge (50 yrs.). 29, Red Pine (9 yrs.). 30, White Pine (25 yrs.). 31, Colorado Blue Spruce (15 yrs.). 32, Maple (30 yrs.). 33, Mr. W. W. Cocks. 34, Mr. W. R. Grace. 35, Mr. George Rose. 36, Mr. J. S. Phipps.



HICKS NURSERIES

I. HICKS & SON

Westbury, Nassau Co.

(Phone 67, 68)

LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK



No country home is complete without shade trees big enough for comfort and beauty. The picture shows a Norway Maple tree, twenty years old, transplanted from the Hicks Nurseries to the grounds of Mr. B. L. Atwater, Garden City, and photographed two or three years later. Trees like this can be planted in full leaf. In the background there is a wall of shrubs shutting off the street.

You can come to Hicks Nurseries and pick out shade trees in many varieties and sizes. You can plant them any time of the year. The frequent transplanting and cultivating produce good roots. They are skillfully dug and planting the trees on your grounds is easy and safe. The trees are guaranteed to grow to your satisfaction.



SHADE TREES



Acer platanoides · NORWAY MAPLE

The Norway Maple has long been one of the best general-purpose shade and street trees. It reaches its best development on the sandy loam soil of Long Island. The beautifully shaded streets and sidewalks of Long Island owe more to the Norway Maple than to any other tree.

Norway Maples have been extensively used to develop the landscape of the finest estates on Long Island, where they quickly give the deep shadows and solid green masses of foliage of the parks and country estates of Europe. They are pleasing because they are more symmetrical and deeper green, come out earlier and hold their green later than native trees.



Plant all summer. The trees live and grow better than in spring or fall. Why? Because it is more sure to be done right. The ball supports the tree and the outer roots take hold immediately.

Since the time of the Garden of Eden there has been no greater improvement in time-saving than the Hicks inventions and methods shown here and on pages 8, 12, 16, and 48.

If you have a new home, with a bare lawn, plant three or four in a group, with some oaks and lindens. You will have a shady grove right away. They are not expensive. Use the larger sizes, for they will give shade for the porch and the kiddies' playground.

One good point about our Norway Maples—they grow satisfactorily. You can use them for a large part of your foliage needs with the certainty that they are right and economical and that you are reaping the benefit of many years of skillful culture at the Hicks Nurseries. A 17-foot tree costs only \$10 and three wide specimens give almost as much shade as one tree 22 feet in spread.

If you belong to a group that wishes to improve your village, plant Maples for street trees and on the lawn to shade the sidewalks. We will help you make up an assortment to fit various soils. For Arbor Day, do you wish to plant a grove on the school-grounds? Include Norway Maple with oak, beech, dogwood, linden, and pine.

Have you a development where you wish to sell home-sites now? Then plant these big, broad trees. They will help to lift your offering above competition. Put an 18- or 25-foot tree on some lots.

Prices of Norway Maples

Height	Diam.	Spread	Each	10	100
8 ft.	1½ in.	3-4 ft....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
10 ft.	1½ in.	3-4 ft....	2 50	20 00	150 00
12 ft.	2 in.	3-6 ft....	4 00	37 50	300 00
14 ft.	2½ in.	4-6 ft....	6 00	57 50	500 00
16 ft.	3 in.	5-6 ft....	10 00	90 00	900 00
18 ft.	3½ in.	6-8 ft....	15 00	130 00	1000 00
18-22 ft.	4 in.	8-10 ft....	25 00	225 00	
18-22 ft.	4½ in.	8-10 ft....	40 00	375 00	
18-22 ft.	5 in.	10-12 ft....	60 00	500 00	
22-24 ft.	6 in.	12-14 ft....	80 00	750 00	
24-26 ft.	7 in.	14-18 ft....	100 00	950 00	
24-28 ft.	8 in.	14-18 ft....	125 00	1200 00	
24-28 ft.	9 in.	15-20 ft....	150 00	1400 00	
26-30 ft.	10 in.	18-22 ft....	175 00	1600 00	
26-32 ft.	11 in.	18-24 ft....	200 00	1800 00	
28-35 ft.	12 in.	20-24 ft....	225 00	2000 00	

Acer rubrum. RED or SCARLET MAPLE. A beautiful tree, native in the hills and valleys of Long Island. It contributes much to the early autumn color, with its clear yellow and scarlet foliage. The trees we offer are big, broad, oak-like specimens with strong, wide-spreading branches. Just the tree to make your place look as if it was planted twenty years ago. 26-34 ft. high, 10-12 in. diam., 18-ft. spr., \$200 to \$250 each.

A. saccharinum. SILVER MAPLE. We have a few of these thirty years old, 40 feet high, that will give you the graceful curve of the elm. Height against the skyline is an important element in landscape composition, and these Silver Maples offer a good way for you to get it. For a tall screen they are the best available tree.

Height	Diam.	Spread	Each
32-38 ft.	12-14 in.	20-25 ft....	\$180 00
35-40 ft.		24-30 ft....	200 00

A. saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. A tall ovate tree of which we have specimens of extra-fine quality.

Height	Diam.	Spread	Each	10
8 ft.			\$2 50	\$20 00
10 ft.			4 50	40 00
12 ft.	2 in.	4-6 ft....	6 00	50 00
14 ft.	2½ in.	5-7 ft....	10 00	70 00
16 ft.	3 in.	6-10 ft....	20 00	175 00
18-20 ft.	4 in.	8-9 ft....	40 00	375 00
22-26 ft.	5 in.	9-14 ft....	75 00	650 00
24-30 ft.	6 in.	10-14 ft....	100 00	950 00

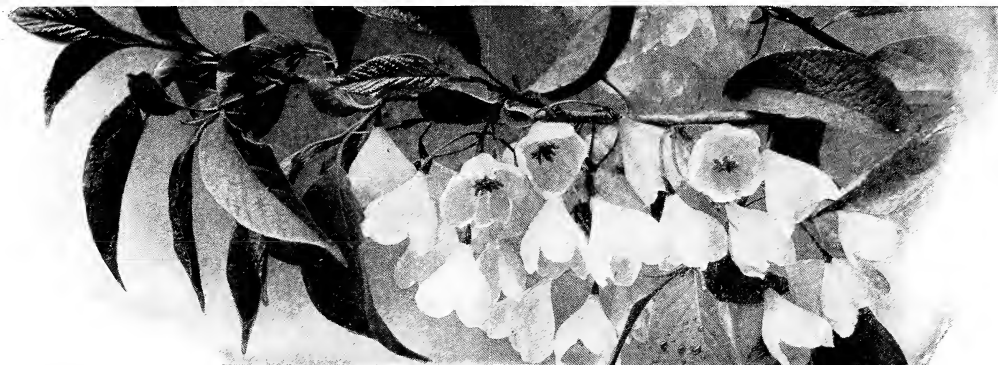


318 Norway Maples, 14 years old, planted in January, 1921, for J. J. Lannin Co., at Meadow Brook, Long Island. Shade trees like this and windbreaks of pine and oak of similar age will immediately transform a wind-swept prairie into attractive home-sites. This is on the old Stewart Railroad from Babylon, Farmingdale, Garden City, Floral Park, Creedmore, and Flushing to Long Island City. If this is reopened the "change at Jamaica" will be eliminated and 190,000 country homes can be within an hour of New York.



HICKS NURSERY

SHADE TREES



Halesia, Silver Bell or Snowdrop Tree. In May look for the big tree 300 feet west of the Jericho post office. You will have to look many miles more to see another, for it is as rare as it is beautiful. Stop and get one at the nursery.

BEECH. See *Fagus*.

***Betula populifolia*. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH.** The native species frequently growing in clumps. Add them to your group of dark pines and oaks as on page 11. The Birch is Nature's pioneer on dry, sandy hills and moist land. 11-14 ft. high, \$5 each.

***Carpinus Betulus*. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM.** Hornbeam is related to the beech. You have admired the clipped trees of old English, French, or Italian gardens because they were old and were in scale with the house and terrace. Here are specimens that are immediately in scale for your place. You can place a pair on either side of your garden path or a row along the top of the terrace, as on the H. R. Winthrop estate, Woodbury. Carloads have been shipped to Great Barrington and Pittsburgh to make tall, narrow hedges or pleached alleys around formal gardens.



Standard
Pyramidal
Hornbeam

	Each	10
14 ft. high, 4-ft. stem.....	\$40 00	\$390 00
16 ft. high, 4-ft. stem, 20 yrs.	50 00	490 00
18-20 ft. high, 4-ft. stem....	60 00	590 00

***Cercis canadensis*. AMERICAN JUDAS.** A little tree or a large shrub, which in dogwood time is covered with magenta, pea-shaped flowers; effective massed in woodlands. 5-6 ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

***Cornus florida*. WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD.** Use the Dogwood to lighten up a grove of oak, pine, and hemlock. Use it also to give height to your plantations of shrubbery. Use it to show that you appreciate one of the most beautiful plants of America. Europe has nothing as beautiful as the Dogwood, laurel and rhododendron of eastern North America. Plant the Dogwood for the first brilliant autumn color and carmine fruit that feeds the robins on their way south.

	Each	10	100
3 ft. high.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
4 ft. high.....	1 00	7 00	60 00
5 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
6 ft. high.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
8 ft. high.....	4 00	35 00	300 00
10 ft. high.....	6 00	50 00	
12-14 ft. high.....	10 00	80 00	

***C. florida rubra*. RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD.** After many years of growing we have a big stock of these, old enough to bloom now. Here is your chance to add them to the white Dogwoods in your woods. Come and pick them out. Those with little button-shaped buds will bloom this year. If they are in bloom we have some in tubs for you to take home with you. Come to the nursery and see what plants you want. In the majority of cases you can have them right away for we have taken the season out of the planting question.

	Each	10	100
3 ft. high.....	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
4 ft. high.....	4 00	35 00	300 00
5 ft. high.....	6 00	50 00	450 00
6 ft. high.....	8 00	75 00	700 00



On the left, low-branched Beech, Linden, Oak, Dogwood and other trees give a harmonious boundary and a complete screen. They are more appropriate and at many places better than the usual screen of flowering shrubs. In such a grove you can have a pleasant walk kept smooth by a lawn-mower with interesting surprises of Arbutus, Ferns, Huckleberry, Laurel, Climbing Roses, and red berries.

On the right, the dogs enjoy the shade of two oak trees. Come to the nursery, label the trees, and compose your landscape. You can do it all at once, or have the fun of developing your place every month in the year.



Cornus Kousa. JAPANESE DOGWOOD. Don't omit this if you have room among your shrubs or in the woods. It is a rare Japanese plant that you will enjoy and be as proud to show as if you had the first hydrangea, golden bell, or *Spiraea Vanhouttei*. It is one of the foreign plants you can use harmoniously in the woodland, for it closely resembles the Dogwood in foliage and form, and blooms a month later—the last of May. You are fortunate in being able to buy here, plants eight to ten years old, ready to bloom. From those at the Dana Arboretum we have been able to get some of the big, sweet, edible fruits shown on page 31, and raise several thousands for you. Plant a quantity through your woods with the assurance that you are doing the right thing.

Height	Each	10	100
2 ft...	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 ft...	1 00	7 50	60 00
4 ft...	2 00	17 50	
6 ft...	3 00	27 50	250 00
8 ft...	6 00	50 00	

Crataegus Crus-galli. COCK-SPUR THORN. Out on the Shinnecock Hills and Hempstead Plains you will occasionally see this little flat-topped tree hung full of little red apples. 5 ft. high, \$3 each.

C. cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. If you want red berries all winter, add this, a tree growing 15 feet high with white flowers in May. Use it in quantity in a defensive border or hedge. Use the thorns to make a bird sanctuary and protect them from hawks. 1½–2½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

C. Oxyacantha Paulii. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. A variety of the English hawthorn with tiny, red, double flowers. 4 ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

DOGWOOD. See *Cornus*.

ELM. See *Elmus*.

Fagus americana. AMERICAN BEECH. You have admired the Beech wherever you have seen it—a tall, silvery grey trunk in the forest, or a broad old tree with a spring sparkling at the base. Now you have a chance to plant Beech on your place. Many years of careful growing, transplanting with ball of earth, transplanting again to you with a bigger ball of earth, gives you full value and no risk. Some are low-branched bushy specimens, shaped like a pine or hemlock; some have been trained up to a trunk and symmetrical top like the hornbeam on page 4. Plant the Beeches to edge down a grove, illuminate the woodland with its bright bark, or for low foliage with dogwood, oak, and pine to shut off the street, as on page 4.

	Each	10
8 ft. high (with ball).....	\$18 00	\$160 00
10 ft. high (with ball), 12 yrs. old.....	30 00	280 00
12 ft. high (with ball), 15 yrs. old.....	40 00	350 00
14 ft. high (with ball), 18 yrs. old.....	50 00	450 00
16–18 ft. high (with ball).....	60 00	



Linden tree near pool at residence of Mr. Stephen C. Millet, Brookville, Long Island. Perhaps you did not think it was practical to want a tree like this and have it right away. It is both practical and economical. The trees have been grown the best possible way for successful transplanting. The first year after planting the tree is full, round, symmetrical, luxuriant, and beautiful, as you see in this case. You can come to the Hicks Nurseries, pick out the trees, and arrange them on your grounds to suit yourself. The achievement is yours. You know what you are getting; it speaks for itself and to your friends. The elliptical curve of the linden will show that you are a good judge of the beautiful. You need not worry over such questions as, Is it the right tree for the soil and exposure?—Will it live and grow vigorously if planted in full leaf? That is covered in the guarantee.

Bring us a sketch of your place and talk over how much you have room for, and what open lawn and breezeways you should leave open. A landscape man can call and stake out the places for you.



HICKS NURSERIES

SHADE TREES



Fagus sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. One of the European trees that do well here. It has dark, dense foliage and is well adapted for growing as a screen or hedge; that is, if you wish to screen a service-court or a laundry-yard with foliage 10 feet high, 4 feet broad, these Beeches will qualify excellently. In Europe there are Beech hedges 50 feet high. They hold russet foliage all winter similar to the oaks, therefore, you can mix it with the evergreens for windbreak or screen.

	Each	10
6 ft. high (with ball).....	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 ft. high (with ball).....	15 00	120 00
10 ft. high (with ball), 4-8 ft. spr.....	25 00	200 00
12 ft. high (with ball), 4-8 ft. spr.....	35 00	300 00
14 ft. high (with ball), 5-8 ft. spr.....	50 00	450 00
16 ft. high (with ball), 6-8 ft. spr., 15 yrs.....	70 00	600 00

F. sylvatica Riversii. RIVERS' PURPLE BEECH. Dark purple foliage in May and June. Abnormal foliage, in purple or yellow, is not always the best landscape taste, but occasionally adds variety and interest.

	Each	10
8 ft. high (with ball), 4-ft. spr.....	\$20 00	\$175 00
10 ft. high (with ball), 5-ft. spr.....	40 00	

Almost every year the decorator changes some room in your house. This is the year to plant. The trees and the labor are ready. You can transplant nearly everything all summer.

Ginkgo biloba. MAIDENHAIR TREE. The oldest existing type of tree, the sole survivor of a family existing with the dinosaurs and winged lizards in early geological ages. It is not known wild, but was frequently planted in the temple grounds of China and Japan, where plants a thousand years old are considered the most magnificent members of the vegetable kingdom. It seems to have no fungus or insect enemies here, and you can plant it with good prospects of its reaching a similar age.

	Each	10
12 ft. high.....	\$9 00	\$80 00
14 ft. high.....	15 00	140 00
16 ft. high.....	20 00	190 00
18 ft. high.....	35 00	300 00
20 ft. high, 20 yrs.....	50 00	450 00

Halesia tetraptera. SILVER BELL; SNOWDROP TREE. Blooms in May; its pearly white bells are produced in such abundance that they are as showy as the dogwood. Plant among shrubbery, in the woods, or among the evergreens. Bloom profusely, even while young.

	Each	10
4 ft. high.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
6 ft. high.....	2 50	22 50

Koelreuteria paniculata. GOLDEN WREATH or VARNISH TREE. The biggest one we know of overhangs the Merrick Road at Sagitos Manor, Babylon, towering 50 feet high, covered with golden flowers in July. The flower clusters are one foot long and very showy,

followed by triangular, inflated pods. You can use it as a low tree or big shrub, for it blooms when small. 4-6 ft. high, \$2 each, \$10 for 10, \$80 per 100.

LINDEN. See Tilia.

Liquidambar Styraciflua.

SWEET GUM. In autumn color it is more brilliant than the sugar maple, with rich purple, brilliant carmine, and golden yellow. The growth is as vigorous and symmetrical as a linden, pin oak, or tulip tree, and it is a worthy companion to these for grove or street. You may know the tree from its star-shaped leaves, cork-ridged twigs, and ball-like fruits, sometimes gilded for decorating Christmas trees. It is not particular as to soil, and will make a symmetrical, handsome tree on the upland. Plant 50. See page 10 for illustration.

8 ft. high, \$6 each, \$50 for 10,	
\$300 per 100.	
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam.,	
\$10 each, \$90 for 10.	
14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam.,	
\$20 each, \$180 for 10.	
18-22 ft. high, 4-5 in. diam.,	
15 yrs., \$35 each, \$325 for 10.	

Liriodendron Tulipifera.

TULIP TREE; WHITE WOOD. Tallest, stateliest trunk of any tree native to Long Island. It towers aloft, tapering as gracefully as an Ionic column. In June the big yellow tulip flowers show its relationship to the magnolia. We dig these trees with a big ball of earth, so they can be transplanted safely at any time of the year. 8 ft. high (with ball), \$4 each, \$35 for 10. 10 ft. high (with ball), \$6 each, \$50 for 10. 14 ft. high, 3 in. diam. (with ball), \$20 each, \$180 for 10. 18 ft. high, 3½ in. diam. (with ball), \$30 each, \$275 for 10. 20-22 ft. high, 4-5 in. diam., \$45 each.



Under the shade of a big Maple from Hicks Nurseries. Your ambition for a country place includes cool shade. Thousands of trees like this, saving ten to twenty-five years, have been sold from this nursery. Perhaps you have a new place and have planted the ordinary trees and have not found the comfort you expected. Plant some of these larger trees this spring or in full leaf in summer. (See page 3 for prices.)

If your lot is 50 feet wide, there is room for a shady corner. Shade may be from one tree like this or three or four smaller trees that are cheaper.

In the background the tree on the left with graceful, drooping branches is a Pin Oak. The tree on the right with the elliptical top is a Linden. (See pages 8 and 11.) The violet-red foliage is White Oak. (See page 8.) Prices quoted are for trees dug and loaded. We will be glad to give you an estimate for delivery and planting. You can be one more of many satisfied customers. Waiting is no fun when it's for trees you need for the comfort of your family.



WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

SHADE TREES



Magnolia acuminata. CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA. On your lawn it will make a symmetrical, upright tree. The yellow-green flowers are inconspicuous, but are followed with bright red cucumber-like fruit in September unless the purple grackles eat them in June. If you are planting a grove of trees on good loam soil, use the Cucumber Magnolia, tulip tree, liquidambar, swamp white oak, pin oak, and small-leaf linden.

	Each	10
6 ft. high.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
8 ft. high.....	5 00	45 00
10 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00
14-16 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	18 00	170 00
18-20 ft. high, 7 ft. spr.....	35 00	300 00
20-26 ft. high, 10 ft. spr., 16 yrs.....	50 00	

Malus

FLOWERING CRAB-APPLE

A big family of beautiful trees and shrubs for decorating small gardens in spring and feeding the birds in winter. Some have white flowers, others pale pink, others deep pink. The fruit is yellow, pink, or deep red. Weave them in among your shrubbery, along the edge of the woods, under the tall trees.

Malus atrosanguinea. DARK RED-FLOWERING CRAB-APPLE. Deep red blossoms; foliage large. Plant it to take the place of the pink magnolia, for it blooms about the same time. 3-4 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

M. floribunda. A little bushy tree in a few years becoming 10 feet high and equally broad. The rose-red flowers are beautiful in May and the fragrance delightful. The fruit is the size of a cherry and feeds the birds all winter.

	Each	10
3 ft. high.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 ft. high.....	3 50	30 00



Magnolia acuminata. CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA. A tree that you may not know, but you will be pleased to get acquainted with the big one, labeled, 200 feet west of our office. Do you remember the old wooden pump with the long, squeaky handle? It was called a cucumber wood pump. You can have trees this size with a ball of earth for a short avenue.



JAPANESE DOGWOOD. Would you not be pleased to have your friends come in from your woodland walk with a spray like this and ask how you got it? Graceful, pointed bracts differ from the stubbed-off ends of the native Dogwood.

Malus ioensis Bechtelii. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB-APPLE. Like the red-flowering dogwood, this is another case of the improvement of an American species. Flowers are double pink, like the Hermosa rose.

	Each	10
3 ft. high.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
5-6 ft. high.....	3 50	30 00

M. Sargentii. A little shrub 4 feet high, with dense, twiggy growth like the bayberry, therefore suitable for planting on a bank, edging down groups of taller shrubs. White flowers and red fruits so numerous that it is decorative all winter. 2-3 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

MAPLE. See *Acer*.

Nyssa sylvatica. PEPPERIDGE; SOUR GUM. One of the autumn glories of American forests. Perhaps you have seen it, with its level branches illuminating the swamp borders before the first touch of frost. It also thrives on the upland. We have larger trees of similar color in liquidambar, scarlet maple and scarlet oak. 3-4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

OAK. See *Quercus*.

Oxydendrum (Andromeda) arboreum. SORREL TREE. Has lily-of-the-valley-like flowers in midsummer.

	Each	10
5 ft. high.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
8 ft. high.....	6 00	50 00

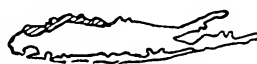
Phellodendron amurense. CHINESE CORK TREE. An Asiatic tree with foliage like the walnut. Worthy of trial for city and seashore. It has large, black, oily berries.

	Each	10
8 ft. high.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
10-12 ft. high.....	5 00	40 00

Prunus serrulata. JAPANESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. Various flowering fruits, cherries, apples, quinces, and others, are making a new type of garden—the early spring garden. The deep pink flowers of the Japanese Cherry are a delight. See front cover.

	Each	10
6 ft. high.....	\$5 00	
8 ft. high.....	10 00	
10 ft. high.....	15 00	
12 ft. high, 12 yrs.....	50 00	

P. subhirtella pendula. JAPANESE WEEPING CHERRY. Like a pink veil floating in the air. April 15-20. 4-7 ft. high, \$5 each, \$45 for 10.



Map from *The Use of Lime on the Soil*, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N.Y.

Shaded area, soil which is moderate or low in lime. White area, very low in lime or acid. Plant acid-tolerant oak, pine, blueberry, etc. Get "Acid Tolerant Crops for Acid Soils" and "Blueberry Culture," by F. V. Coville, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Also papers on plants and acid soils by Edgar T. Wherry, Washington Academy of Science.



HICKS NURSERIES

SHADE TREES



Avenue of Pin Oaks planted in January, 1921, Colonial Parkway, Plandome, Long Island, for the Manhasset Home Builders, Inc. They cost more than the "wait for me" kind, but they are worth more. Do you want one on your sidewalk, or do you want to club together and plant the whole block with good trees? You can have these Pin Oaks this way any month of the year. You can have them shipped 1,000 miles, a single tree crated or a carload. They are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily. There was a young couple who spent several winter days roaming through the nursery and picking out trees. When complimented on his ability to select perfect trees, the young man said, "I'm in the machine tool business, and if a thing is 1-1,000th of an inch out, it's wrong." Picking perfect trees from blocks that produce them like this is easy.

Quercus • OAK

You want to play the game according to the rules. Nature makes the rules, shows them to you in the fields and forests. If Oaks are the predominant tree on your kind of land, plant Oaks. The Oaks are as sure to grow as other trees if they are root-pruned and cared for properly. We do it properly. We take the risk and will give you new trees if they fail to grow satisfactorily. You admired Oaks, but did not think that you could have them. Now is the time to have them; you have the land, the trees and labor are ready.

If you want a grove of trees pleasant to walk under, beautiful to look at, space Oaks 15 feet or more apart. If you want an avenue that you can point to with pride, can enjoy now and feel certain will endure for centuries, measure it for Oaks 30 to 60 feet apart.

Here's the best use for Oaks. You want an all-the-year windbreak and screen and you have noticed how Oak and pine love each other; the red and russet leaves of the Oak remain all winter and help both you and the pines. If you want a belt of shrubs with foliage 6 to 15 feet high, mix in a few of the little Oaks. They will make the best foliage and the harmony of foliage is the most important feature.

Roosevelt said, "Forestry is the most important interior problem of this country." Oaks, pines, bayberry, blueberry, beach plum, hazelnut, and wild rose are self-maintaining, and will teach you, your children, and others an important part of forestry. Study also fire-protection, taxation, finance, thinning and lumbering.

City Parks. Perhaps you are interested to see city parks change from dying trees, hot, sun-baked and uncomfortable, to shady groves. Instead of buying trees with bare roots at the lowest bid, or with poor roots that have difficulty in surviving the surgical shock and take two or three years to recover, a better way will be to buy root-pruned trees with a ball of earth. Some of these Oaks will be just the thing. (See page 3).

Quercus alba. WHITE OAK. The Oak you have admired, and which typifies the Oak of art, literature, and architecture. Winter sunshine on the whitish bark and russet leaves gives you pleasure. Does your village square, playground, school-ground, or cemetery need trees that are beautiful now and will endure for 200 years? Plant some of these White Oaks and know that you are planting the noblest tree of the eastern states. The larger sizes are dug with a ball of earth that makes them sure to grow.

	Each	10	100
2 ft. high.....	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$20 00
3 ft. high.....	75	7 00	65 00
4 ft. high.....	1 50	12 00	100 00
6 ft. high.....	3 50	32 50	300 00
8 ft. high.....	6 00	50 00	
10 ft. high, 1½-2 in. diam.....	10 00	90 00	
12 ft. high, 2½ in. diam.....	18 00	160 00	
14 ft. high, 3 in. diam.....	25 00	225 00	
14 ft. high, 3½ in. diam.....	35 00	325 00	
16 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 17 yrs.....	50 00	475 00	

Quercus bicolor. SWAMP WHITE OAK. This has nearly all the beauty and strength of character of the White Oak and is quicker in growth. A beautiful avenue, Beach Avenue, has been planted at Halesite, Huntington, where they have grown rapidly. You will be proud to start a similar avenue, but don't try it on dry, gravelly subsoil. They are just the thing for an extensive park or country place planting, or real estate subdivision that wants something better than usual.

Truck loads, dug as illustrated above, may be the best for northern New Jersey. The acorns for these came from near Summit, N. J. They are equally good for the rocky soils of Westchester County and Connecticut. Car loads, as far as Michigan or Kentucky, can be shipped this way any time of the year. It is the best and surest way to succeed.

	Each	10	100
6 ft. high.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
8 ft. high.....	4 00	35 00	300 00
10 ft. high, 2 in. diam.....	7 00	60 00	500 00
12 ft. high, 2½ in. diam.....	10 00	90 00	
12-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 15 yrs.....	25 00	225 00	

Quercus coccinea. SCARLET OAK. For autumn color, this, the liquidambar, pepperidge, and dogwood are the best trees on Long Island. Scarlet Oak is probably the commonest species on Long Island, therefore should be most freely planted. It has not heretofore been available, but now that it is, you should use it in quantity for boundary plantings, groves, and windbreaks. As you have noticed, it holds its russet-red leaves all winter, so is particularly helpful to pine trees. No matter how dry, sandy, wind-swept your site, the Scarlet Oak will grow rapidly. See page 11.

	Each	10	100
1 ft. high.....	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$20 00
4 ft. high.....	2 00	15 00	125 00
6 ft. high.....	4 00	35 00	300 00
8 ft. high.....	6 00	50 00	450 00
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam.....	10 00	80 00	
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam.....	12 00	100 00	
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam.....	16 00	150 00	
14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam.....	25 00	240 00	

Q. imbricaria. SHINGLE or LAUREL OAK. William Cullen Bryant, the poet, had one of the most beautiful landscapes at Roslyn, Long Island. He collected rare trees, among them this species, native of Pennsylvania. We got acorns over sixteen years ago and now have beautiful, broad trees of the form of the Pin Oak, but leaves of the laurel.

	Each	10	
10 ft. high.....	\$10 00	\$90 00	
12 ft. high.....	20 00	150 00	
14 ft. high.....	30 00	250 00	

Q. macrocarpa. MOSSY CUP or BUR OAK. Closely allied to the Swamp White Oak and suitable for the same condition. It has corky, ridged twigs, like the liquidambar.

	Each	10	100
6 ft. high.....	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
8 ft. high.....	5 00	40 00	

Q. marilandica. BLACK JACK OAK. Out on the Hempstead Plains, between Hicksville and Woodbury and southward, these stand out dense, solid and symmetrical, defying the drought and winds. On Bayville Beach the Black Jack and Chestnut Oaks defy the salt spray. David Harum said, "Do unto the other fellow as he would do unto you, but do it first." Plant what nature would plant, but plant it first. If you try to beat the game with swamp poplars from limestone country you will get beaten.

	Each	10	100
6 ft. high.....	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$275 00
8 ft. high, 2 in. diam.....	6 00	50 00	
10 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	10 00	80 00	
12 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	20 00	180 00	
14-18 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr., 17 yrs.	30 00	275 00	



White Oak and White Pine on the estate of Mr. E. D. Morgan, Wheatly. In 1893 we planted the pines and they are now big enough for saw logs. Plant the White Oak and White Pine for they are happy companions. Pines love company, either of their own kind or the Oaks. The picture here shows you the beauty, strength, and dignity of a young White Oak and persuades you to come to the nursery and pick out one like it. See if you don't admire its sturdy, blacksmith-like arms, its complete self-sufficiency. Think of the other Oaks you know and the fun of planting a tree that is beautiful now and a grand old patriot 300 years hence. Do you want your street to be like Bowne Avenue of Flushing—an avenue of Oaks? You can select at Hicks Nurseries, Oaks that have the characters in the picture. They are seventeen years old.

Some people say Oaks are slow growers—but they are not. They keep on growing in hot, dry summers even on sandy soil. In May and June they may grow 15 to 24 inches, then in July the growth starts again, and frequently in August the terminals will increase 10 inches or more. In the nursery we have Oaks that have outstripped the maples.



Sidewalk shaded by two rows of Pin Oak at Garden City. You can plant them in midsummer by the method shown on page 3 and the team at Manhasset Home Builders, page 8, and that is the best way for oaks of this size to retain the full, broad top. See in the nursery blocks of large oaks, lindens and maples moved in full leaf.

Quercus palustris • PIN OAK

The most popular Oak for planting. As shown in the illustration, it is a tall, straight, symmetrical tree, ovate like the linden, liquidambar, and tulip tree. Quite opposite in its type of beauty to the White Oak.

You can easily recognize the Pin Oak by the downward angle of the lower branches (like Horace Greeley's whiskers), the symmetrical ovate outline of the top, and growing on low ground. It does well on drier land. More people speak with pride of their Pin Oak than of any other one tree. They are proud of its beauty, vigorous, rapid growth, and comparative rarity in landscape.

The larger trees, 15 to 20 feet high, are just what you will like to give prestige to your place, on the sidewalk, on the lawn, or as part of shady groves to connect the house with the landscape, or for pleached alleys or tall hedges, as mentioned under hornbeams and beech, page 4.

Height	Diam.	Spread	Each	10	100
8 ft.	1 in.	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
10 ft.	1½ in.	3-4 ft.....	3 50	30 00	275 00
10-14 ft.	2 in.	4-6 ft.....	5 00	45 00	400 00
12-14 ft.	2½ in.	4-6 ft.....	8 00	70 00	550 00
14-18 ft.	3 in.	6-8 ft.....	15 00	120 00	900 00
16-20 ft.	3½ in.	6-10 ft.....	20 00	180 00	
16-20 ft.	3½ in.	(with ball).....	30 00	250 00	
16-20 ft.	4 in.	8-9 ft.....	40 00	375 00	
18-20 ft.	4½ in.	8-9 ft.....	50 00	475 00	
18-20 ft.	5 in.	9-10 ft.....			
(17 yrs.).....			75 00	700 00	
20-26 ft.	6 in.	9-12 ft.....	100 00	900 00	
22-26 ft.	7 in.	9-12 ft.....	125 00		
26-30 ft.	8-9 in.	10-14 ft.....	150 00		

Old trees 40 years old, 45 feet high, prices on application.



HICKS NURSERIES

SHADE TREES



Liquidambar and Pyramidal English Oak on the lawn of Mr. Murphy, Garden City. Liquidambars like this are available now, and also hundreds 9 feet high that will grow rapidly and be a very good investment. Use them like this to border your lawn, plant a park or street. You had better take them while you have the chance, for they are not often available. Native at Wantagh and Great Neck. They are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily and they will be satisfactory.

Quercus Prinus. CHESTNUT or ROCK CHESTNUT OAK. A very rapid-growing tree native on the Rockaway Peninsula, which gardeners say needs a shower of rain and a shower of manure alternately because the subsoil is like glass marbles. It smiles under adversity, makes a second

Quercus Prinus, continued

growth when broad-leaved lindens and horse-chestnuts are turning brown and sad from drought. The large acorns are edible.

Height	Diam.	Spread	Each	10	100
4 ft.			\$1 00	\$9 00	
6 ft.			2 00	17 50	\$150 00
8 ft.			4 00	30 00	
10 ft.	1½ in.	4-5 ft.	6 00	50 00	
12 ft.	2 in.	5-6 ft.	10 00	90 00	
14 ft.	2½ in.		15 00	140 00	
14-18 ft.	3 in., 15 yrs.		35 00		

Q. Robur fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL ENGLISH OAK. 8-10 ft. high, 4-ft. spread, \$25 each.

Q. rubra. RED OAK. Well-known tree of broad, dignified form. You will find here some trees of extra quality labeled "Transplanted 1918, 3-foot ball." They are ready to grow for you in the best possible way.

Height	Diam.	Spread	Each	10	100
6 ft.			\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
8 ft.			4 00	30 00	275 00
10 ft.	1½ in.	3-4 ft.	6 00	50 00	450 00
12 ft.	2 in.	3-5 ft.	10 00	80 00	
14 ft.	2½ in.	3-5 ft.	15 00	120 00	
14-18 ft.	3 in.	5-8 ft.	30 00	250 00	
18-22 ft.	4 in.	8-9 ft.	40 00	350 00	
20-24 ft.	5 in.	9-10 ft.	75 00		

Q. stellata. POST OAK. Of the White Oak class on sandy subsoil. A very slow-growing Oak, averaging about 8 inches per year; dark leathery leaves, which, like the Black Jack Oak, stand hot winds and drought. Just as a husky boy gives promise of a strong man, you will enjoy these small trees and learn to know and preserve those that are centuries old. We will help you develop your woodland for its highest beauty. Prices same as Black Jack Oak.

Q. velutina. BLACK OAK. This and the Scarlet Oak are the commonest on Long Island. The prices are the same as Scarlet Oak which it closely resembles in form and color.

Robinia Pseudacacia. YELLOW or BLACK LOCUST. An important timber tree on the north slope of Long Island. We offer plants suitable for mass planting and fillers between other trees. 9-12 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Salix babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW. 10-12 ft. high, \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10.

S. pentandra. LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. Suitable for use on moist land as a big, bushy shrub with varnished leaves. 6-8 ft. high, \$1 each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

Want the most useful hobby for forestry on dry, acid soils? There are nine pines and many more species and hybrids of oaks in New York and New Jersey. Hybrids may grow faster.



An avenue of Lindens planted for the late H. McKay Twombly, Madison, N. J. They were trees of extra size, about 14 years old, 8-foot spread. They all grew well, thanks to the skillful care of the gardener, Mr. Herrington. You can select lindens like this and plant them as shown on page 3. If you want the best possible trees for avenue, plaza, civic center, entrance drive, fore court, pleached alley, garden theatre, we will study your situation and see if these lindens will do.



Scarlet Oak, White Pine, White Birch. The late Robert Bacon, Ambassador to France, said, "I cannot make money growing alfalfa on my land. I would like to plant it and shut off the adjacent property. It may be sold for a real estate subdivision. It has been proposed that I buy it, but you can keep on doing that indefinitely." We suggested that he plant small oaks and said a man has to be a grandfather before he realizes how rapidly little trees grow. As a result of the conversation, a boundary about ½ mile long and 50 feet wide was planted, and the colortype was taken about three years later. The economy of the self-maintenance of these oaks is not evidenced until you investigate. These trees take care of themselves, feed themselves on their fallen leaves, and keep growing on sandy hills through a long drought. Bring your landscape ambitions here and we will talk it over; whether the little oaks are 20 cents each or the larger ones \$10, you will get good results.

Tilia · LINDEN

The elliptical curve is the reason you admire the Linden. Another reason is the dense, glossy foliage, held long after frost. If you are thinking over various trees for shade, street, park, and lawn, you will be surprised to know how economical and certain you can make your dreams come true with Linden trees that we have prepared in the best possible way. We have pruned them to develop a full ovate top. They have been root-pruned and moved wide apart; they are dug with good roots and so can be planted any time of the year and guaranteed to grow satisfactorily. We will show you some in the nursery planted in summer.

Tilia cordata. SMALL-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN.

After testing all available species and varieties, this and the Silver-leaved have proved to keep the best foliage here. This variety has small, dark green leaves and makes a very compact ovate top. For street or private road, to be talked about and praised, plant these trees 2½ inches in diameter. For low-branched trees to shut out the street, as on page 4, plant the same size or larger.

Height	Diam.	Spread	Each	10	100
6 ft.			\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
8 ft.			2 50	20 00	190 00
10 ft.	1½ in.		3 50	30 00	275 00
10-12 ft.	2 in.		5 00	40 00	300 00
12-14 ft.	2½ in.		10 00	90 00	800 00
12-14 ft.	3 in.		18 00	160 00	1200 00
14-16 ft.	3½ in.		25 00	225 00	
14-16 ft.	4 in.	8-12 ft.	35 00	300 00	
16-20 ft.	5 in.	9-14 ft.	65 00	600 00	
18-24 ft.	6-7 in.	12-15 ft.			
15 yrs.			85 00	800 00	
22-28 ft.	8-10 in.	14-16 ft.	125 00	1200 00	

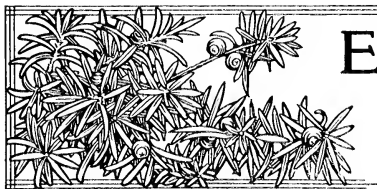
Tilia tomentosa. SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN. Look at those opposite our office and you will agree that this species stands first for symmetry. Foliage is dark green, lighter underneath. Keeps in perfect condition throughout the summer and long after frost. The bees gather a heavy toll of honey from the lemon-fragrant blossoms in July. Plant an avenue this summer as on page 10.

Height	Diam.	Spread	Each	10	100
10-12 ft.	2½ in.	5-6 ft.	\$10 00	\$90 00	
12-16 ft.	3 in.	5-8 ft.	15 00	140 00	\$1200 00
14-16 ft.	3½ in.	5-8 ft.	20 00	190 00	
14-16 ft.	4 in.	6-9 ft.	30 00	275 00	
16-20 ft.	4½ in.	6-9 ft.	45 00	400 00	
18-22 ft.	5 in.	9-12 ft.	55 00	500 00	
20-24 ft.	6 in.	10-12 ft.			
15 yrs.			80 00	750 00	
22-26 ft.	7 in.	10-12 ft.	100 00		
24-28 ft.	8 in.	11 ft.			
18 yrs.			120 00		
24-28 ft.	9 in.	14 ft.	140 00		
26-32 ft.	10-12 in.	14 ft.	160 00		

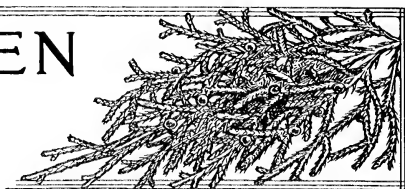
TULIP TREE. See *Liriodendron*.

Ulmus americana. AMERICAN ELM. The Elms cannot develop their highest beauty or most rapid growth on a large part of Long Island because of lack of alluvial soil, lime, and adequate moisture. People think if they say "Elm" that will get the Elm of their memory, but Nature does not work that way. You had better plant the oaks and pines that Nature would plant if she had the chance. You can help your Elms by giving them bone meal and water before they ask for it. The same applies to your fruit trees.

Height	Diam.	Spread	Each	10
12 ft.	1½ in.	4-6 ft.	\$4 00	\$35 00
12-16 ft.	3 in.	5-7 ft.	10 00	90 00
14-18 ft.	3½ in.	5-8 ft.	20 00	180 00
16-20 ft.	4 in.	5-8 ft.	35 00	300 00
18-22 ft.	5 in.	7-10 ft.	60 00	550 00
20-26 ft.	6 in.	7-10 ft.	90 00	



EVERGREEN TREES



A HARMONIOUS FOUNDATION GROUP.—Junipers will give this result. This is the Pfitzer's Juniper. The Common Juniper would be more suitable here because it will keep lower. Bring a photo or sketch of your house and pick out the plants and fit them in. Take some home and come for more. A Jamaica man said, "I get more fun getting one tree and planting it than having you do the whole place."

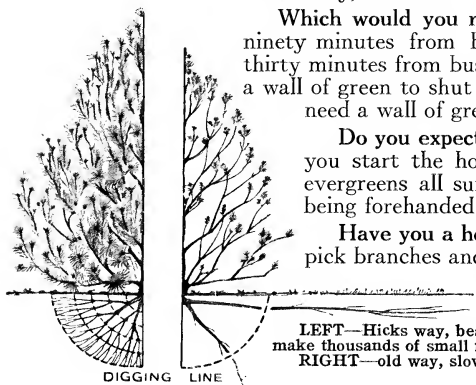
Do you need a screen and windbreak? Long Island is a winter residence region. As on the prairie, evergreen windbreaks are an investment which add value in comfort, beauty, and selling price. In Europe good suburban homes are achieved by masonry walls to shut off the street. In this country the problem has rarely been solved, but you can help to solve it by making walls of evergreens with little or no waiting. Come to the nursery, label the trees, arrange for day of delivery, and the truck will arrive with the trees with big balls of good soil. Set the trees around the grounds, move them about as you would new furniture until the arrangement suits you, then plant. This is the practical way, and you can have a lot of fun doing it.

Evergreens are awake all winter, and some of them do not like a long drought on porous subsoil, so fitting trees to climate and soil is particularly important. Hicks Nurseries have solved these difficulties by long testing, accurate observation, scientific study, planting the right seed, transplanting, root-pruning, and moving the trees with big balls of earth to grow on for five to ten years. We have taken the gamble out of big-tree moving; it is a certainty, and there need be no waiting, but you can have the big trees now.

Which would you rather do, wait until you are rich enough to have a summer place ninety minutes from business, where it is quiet, or have an all-the-year suburban home thirty minutes from business? If the latter is 50 x 100 feet, one acre or five acres, it needs a wall of green to shut off cold winds, noise, dust, and sight of the world around you. You need a wall of green to bring out the beauty of your own flowers and lawn.

Do you expect to build later? A wall of green can be put in a year or more before you start the house. You can do it any time, for we can tell you how to plant evergreens all summer and all winter. So come along, save money and have fun being forehanded with your wall of green and orchard.

Have you a hobby? Is it beautiful and rare trees? Come and see the evergreens, pick branches and take them home to see if they fit your scheme. If they do, telephone us and we will send the trees by motor truck.



LEFT—Hicks way, beautiful and rapid growth any time of the year, because transplanting and root-pruning make thousands of small feeding roots in the ball.
RIGHT—old way, slow, thin or dead.



ROCK-GARDEN AT HICKS NURSERIES.—Lots of people came to see it. You are welcome any time. The charm is the wall of green, making all quiet within. You can have a similar one to carry out your ideas. The stones are not essential, but they keep down the weeds and keep the soil cool for many beautiful flowers. You can fit this type of garden in almost anywhere. Such a garden is a delight all the year. It is a new picture every step. You can develop it all the year. On the right the low-spreading plant is a Juniper. The white spikes are Lupinus.

Abies · FIR

The name brings memory of Christmas trees, fragrant balsam, and cool mountain-tops. Those that like our sea-level climate are few, but here they are.

Abies cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN FIR. At the nursery you will see solid beehive-like trees 5 feet high and sixteen years old. Use them for formal planting around the fountain, to bring down a group of taller evergreens, or for a Pinetum or museum of evergreens. We got the seed from the Dana Arboretum, Glen Cove. Through the gardener, William Falconer, former editor of *Gardening*, this Arboretum has done more than any other place to teach us what is hardy, what is not, and why.

	Each	10
4 ft. high.....	\$15 00	\$120 00
5 ft. high.....	20 00	150 00

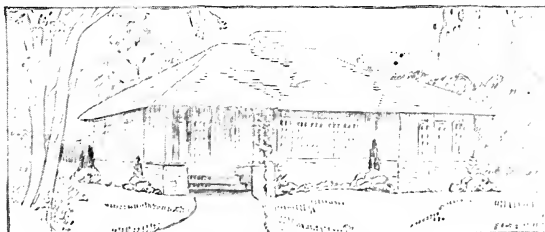
A. concolor. WHITE FIR. Prof. C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, said that this and the Nikko Fir are the two best Fir trees. When he published this in *Garden and Forest* 23 years ago we started to raise them. Now they are ready for you. Like its neighbor, the Colorado blue spruce, it has a beautiful silver- or blue-green color, contrasting with the dark pines and hemlocks. The evergreens of which you will be most proud are likely to be these. Arrange them in your boundary planting of evergreens 10 to 15 feet apart, or plant the little ones for a beautiful contrast to a grove of pine. Plant between them laurel, Canadian yew, pachysandra, and other low cover plants. You may be making the best possible tapestry for your wall of green.

	Each	10
15 in. high.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 ft. high.....	3 50	30 00
3 ft. high.....	6 00	50 00
4 ft. high.....	8 00	70 00
5 ft. high.....	12 00	100 00
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	20 00	190 00
7 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	25 00	225 00
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	30 00	275 00
9 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.....	40 00	
10 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	50 00	
12 ft. high, 8 ft. spr.....	75 00	

Abies homolepis (brachyphylla). NIKKO FIR. Not like the former, which is light green, dense, and solid; this is pure dark green, and grows up rapidly, with spaces between the branches just right to hang Christmas tree decorations on. Reserve a place for planting your next Christmas tree and plant several others for your wall of green. The children will delight to play hide-and-seek in such a grove. If you want the trees to become more dense, nip back the top and upper branches every year. Small sizes are just the thing for extensive planting. They are almost too good for a hedge.

	Each	10	100
1 ft. high.....	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$100 00
2 ft. high.....	3 50	30 00	250 00
3 ft. high.....	6 00	50 00	
4 ft. high.....	8 00	70 00	600 00
5 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00	
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	15 00	140 00	
7 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	20 00	190 00	
8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr., 12 yrs.....	40 00	350 00	
10 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	60 00		

ARBORVITÆ. See Thuja. **CEDAR.** See Juniperus.



Foundation planting has been overdone so the house sits on bushes. The foundation should show in some portions. This sketch, prepared by a graduate of the Landscape School of Cornell University, shows some of the principles of plant design. The vertical points are the Japanese Yew; the horizontal, the Japanese Yew, flat form. The vertical and horizontal lines are sufficient contrast; the foliage is harmonious. The mistake frequently made is to plant too great a variety of blue, yellow, and green and too many sharp spikes, and to plant shrubs and evergreens that grow too fast.



Evergreen nook on the country place of Mr. Wm. C. Meissner, Garden City, Long Island. If such windbreaks are planted there will be many more comfortable all-the-year suburban homes. These trees are Douglas Spruce, Hemlock, and Fir. There are thousands here. Say the word and they are yours any time of the year. Guaranteed? Yes.

Chamaecyparis • RETINISPORA JAPANESE CYPRESS

Very popular group of small, feathery-foliaged evergreens, largely planted for foundation groups. The great variety of form and color—dark green, light green, golden yellow, and silvery blue—lend variety to otherwise monotonous landscapes. They have abundant fibrous roots, so are easy to transplant. If you have a foundation planting include some of them. If you have them and they are too big, don't be afraid to move them at any time. Probably you have left them too long until they are crowded and poor; however, make up a new group and underneath have plants that are low and will stay low, like Japanese yew, dwarf Japanese cypress, and the common juniper.

Chamaecyparis obtusa. OBTUSE-LEAVED RETINISPORA, or OBTUSE-LEAVED JAPANESE CYPRESS.

A dark green little tree with distinct shell-like fronds of foliage with deep shadows between. Each 10 100

1½ ft. high.....	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$175 00
2 ft. high.....	4 00	35 00	
3 ft. high.....	6 00	50 00	
4 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00	

C. obtusa compacta. COMPACT RETINISPORA, or COMPACT JAPANESE CYPRESS. Upright, compact form of moderate growth. Come to the nursery, pick them out, put them in your car, and take them home. This is best for the plant and more fun for you. Each 10

8-12 in. high.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
1½ ft. high.....	3 00	25 00
2 ft. high.....	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high.....	8 00	75 00

C. obtusa gracilis nana. DWARF RETINISPORA, or DWARF JAPANESE CYPRESS. The kind the Japanese keep for a half-century or more as family heirlooms. They have grotesque, twisted branches and little crests of mossy foliage, like a little wind-swept cedar on the shore. 1½-2 ft. high, \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa. GREEN RETINISPORA, or GREEN JAPANESE CYPRESS. Feathery trees of dense, rapid growth, which you can use for foundation planting, a low hedge in the garden, or window boxes. We have hundreds for you to select from, but they are so nearly alike that they are all good. Each 10

1 ft. high.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
1½ ft. high.....	2 50	20 00

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. GOLDEN RETINISPORA, or GOLDEN JAPANESE CYPRESS. A favorite variety for contrast. 1 ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10, \$90 per 100.

C. pisifera squarrosa. BLUE RETINISPORA, or BLUE JAPANESE CYPRESS. This is just as blue as the Colorado blue spruce, but far more graceful. With sparkling dew upon its silvery foliage, you may decide that it is the prettiest evergreen for summer. For foundation planting they make just the cheerful contrast you need. Each 10 100

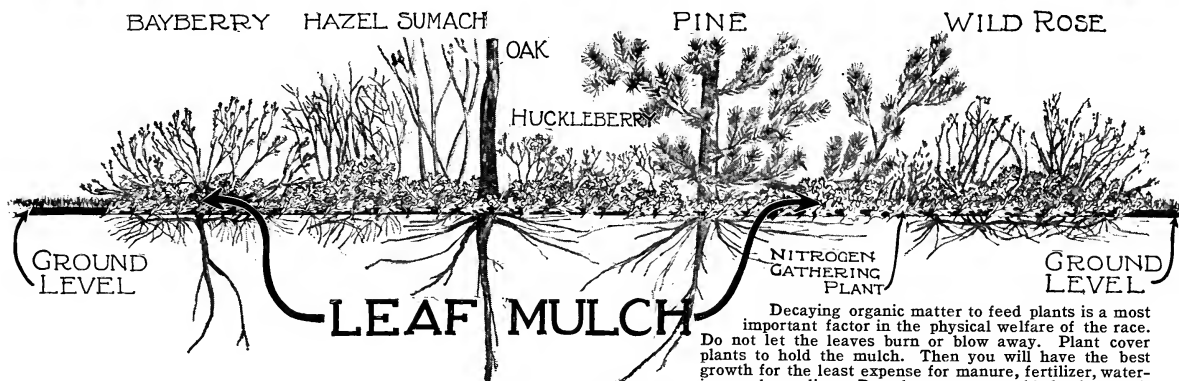
1 ft. high.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
1½ ft. high.....	2 50	20 00	
2 ft. high.....	5 00	40 00	

FIR. See Abies.

HEMLOCK. See Tsuga.

A belt of Evergreens will lessen this discomfort. We will help you arrange them for beauty, quietness and economy. Estimate on the equivalent of three rows, 8 to 12 ft. apart, using trees 3 to 8 ft. high. Mix in Oaks, that hold winter foliage, with shrubs and cover plants, and all will be happy. Help Long Island become an all-the-year residence region. Summer is the time to plant evergreens. See pages 16 and 17.





first—plant cover plants. When labor was scarce people found that excessive neatness, shaving the lawn, raking and burning leaves was not essential to the beauty of their places. Let us help you economize on maintenance by selecting cover plants that will fit your conditions. The acid condition of the decaying leaves is favorable to most cover plants, pines and oaks native on Long Island. (See page 35.)

Juniperus • JUNIPER

Most of the Junipers are little low plants that like sandy, rocky, and dry situations. You will be glad to see a big quantity of them because you need plants that are low and will stay low, and plants that will smile when it is dry. See No. 17 on page 1 and come and get the plants any time. Some are in pots.

Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana. PFITZER'S JUNIPER. A fluffy, plummy plant, midway between horizontal and upright, with arching branches. In a few years it gets to be 6 feet high and equally broad. 1½ ft. wide, \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

J. communis. COMMON JUNIPER. A plant you have seen in New England pastures, but rarely on Long Island, making a circular mat 1 to 3 feet high. There are thousands here for you to pick from. You can use them to cover a sandy bank and add Scotch heather for color. You can plant them where tall plants make a dangerous corner, as in the cover picture. Use them freely on the sunny and dry sides of the house for foundation planting. Come and get them any time all summer. Use them in new plantings or where you had old things that are too big. It takes courage to take out a big shrub, but years ago you knew of nothing that would stay low. There are two predominant lines in landscape architecture—the horizontal and the vertical—the Red Cedar and the common Juniper contribute both. The horizontal has been almost lacking because the nurserymen sold things by the height and grew the kinds that would quickly make height. This nursery specializes in things that are low, and you will have a lot of fun redesigning your landscape so your place won't look like all the rest. There are lots more rare evergreens, little shrubs, and creepers that we cannot put in the general catalogue, but the Hicks Nurseries are a mecca for plant-lovers. It is no longer beneath a man's dignity to be a plant-lover or even confess to knowing how to make beautiful home surroundings.

	Each	10	100
1 ft. wide.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2 ft. wide.....	4 00	35 00	

J. virginiana. RED CEDAR. The native Red Cedar supplies the vertical line. It can be transplanted any time of the year. It is a tall spire-like tree frequently used for screens, but it is best to add pines and low-growing evergreens for beauty.

	Each	10	
3 ft. high.....	\$3 00	\$25 00	
4 ft. high.....	4 00	35 00	
5 ft. high.....	5 00	45 00	
6 ft. high.....	6 00	55 00	
7 ft. high.....	7 00	65 00	
8 ft. high.....	15 00	140 00	
10 ft. high.....	20 00	190 00	
12 ft. high.....	25 00	240 00	
14 ft. high.....	30 00	275 00	
16 ft. high.....	40 00	375 00	
18 ft. high.....	50 00	475 00	
20 ft. high.....	60 00	575 00	
22 ft. high.....	75 00	700 00	

Picea • SPRUCE

The Spruces and firs are spiry-topped evergreens of similar appearance and great usefulness for windbreaks, screens, and decoration.

Picea Douglasii. DOUGLAS SPRUCE. See **Pseudotsuga**.

P. orientalis. ORIENTAL SPRUCE. This is the darkest and densest of the evergreens, suitable for backgrounds. It is dense because it keeps its foliage for seven to nine years. Native in the mountains of Asia Minor; suited for this climate, making a tree 30 ft. high and 15 ft. wide. Each 10

2 ft. high.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.....	6 00	50 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	8 00	70 00
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	13 00	120 00
6-7 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	18 00	170 00

P. pungens glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. A well-known tree of which we have a few extra-fine specimens, recently transplanted to be in perfect shape for growth on your place.

	Each	
2 ft. high.....	\$6 00	
3 ft. high.....	9 00	
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	15 00	
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	25 00	
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	40 00	
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	60 00	

P. pungens Kosteri. KOSTER'S COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. An extra-blue variety that is almost too abnormal for extensive planting, so one at the end of a vista, against dark evergreens, may be enough.

	Each	
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	\$30 00	
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	40 00	
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	75 00	
10 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr., 16 yrs.....	90 00	
12 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr.....	120 00	

Pseudotsuga (Picea) Douglasii. DOUGLAS SPRUCE. If you want a blue-green tree from Colorado, look over these and the concolor fir. Weave them into your boundary plantation, especially for the taller points. They may be just the thing to enclose your laundry-yard or garage. Look over a block of them at the south end of our nursery where they are as perfect as a checkerboard, just right for next Christmas. A carload of these and other evergreens, with oak, beech, hornbeam, all with balls of earth, will be the best way to make an immediate landscape in Ohio or Michigan. We have shipped hundreds of carloads that way with excellent satisfaction. They are guaranteed, but they don't have to be because they are prepared. Use little plants 1 foot high for a hedge, or in landscape plantings where they must take care of themselves.

	Each	10	100
3 ft. high.....	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	5 00	45 00	400 00
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	8 00	75 00	600 00
6-8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	15 00	120 00	
12 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.....	75 00	650 00	
14 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr.....	100 00	650 00	
16 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr.....	120 00	900 00	



HICKS NURSERIES

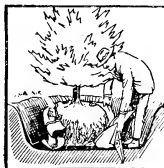
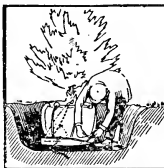
EVERGREEN TREES



Pinus Strobus. White Pine on the country place of Mr. Meneely, Hempstead. Such a bulwark of foliage as this will, with equal facility, shut out the busy street, hide an unsightly object or protect you from cold winds. We have been working for many years to grow trees like this in quantity and perfect the methods for safely and economically establishing them on your grounds, whether you live a thousand miles away or in local territory.

Pinus · PINE

The Pines are the best evergreens for Long Island. In the early days the Colonists found the White Pine native in many parts of Long Island. It was the easiest timber to work and so was cut first. The mother trees are gone and fires killed the baby trees. For a wall of green they are the best trees for you. You can nip them back in the summer and keep them down to the job, 10 to 20 feet high, 8 to 12 feet wide, or you can let them tower up to be the noblest evergreen of eastern North America.



This is one method invented and developed at Hicks Nurseries to serve you. Formerly we side-stepped Evergreens. If they got 6 ft. high we would say, "They will do to cut and mulch the strawberry bed or decorate the court at the Park Ave. Hotel." By the old methods, Evergreens were difficult to make live, especially the Pines and others that like dry ground. By the transplanting and root pruning shown on page 12, and moving this way, the trees are sure to grow. They make a quick getaway and do not take two years to become normal. Like carrying a fish in a pail of water, the trees feel little or no shock in transplanting.

In whichever of Shakespeare's seven ages of man you are, you don't want little trees that you can pat on the head when you need trees taller than your head. With the rapid increase of small country places, and still more rapid increase of noise and disturbing sight of passing automobiles, there is need of all-the-year walls of green. Fortunately, we have large quantities of these evergreens, ten to twenty years old, and they have been set out in squares where cultivation has been economical. You need not wonder they are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily on your grounds.

Time saving is the greatest material achievement of the age. The Hicks methods make transplanting evergreens and many trees equally successful all the year. Our customers no longer ask: "What is the best time to plant?" "Don't the little trees overtake the big trees?"

The Pitch Pines are the most numerous evergreens on Long Island, covering thousands of acres. They persist because, unlike the White Pine, the corky bark resists fire. Do you want a quiet country place or a nurseryman's curiosity shop? Come to the nursery and see how the Pines make it quiet and comfortable. Use the airplane map as a guide. You will find acre upon acre arranged like checkerboards. Some are labeled "Do not sell until 1924." That is why they are so perfect in both roots and tops.

Does your flower-garden need a background of dark green to show off its beauty? Notes on walls of green apply particularly to the Pines. Perhaps, a hedge of Pine will be just what is needed, and, at the same time, separate this beautiful outdoor room from the theatre, laundry-yard, service-court and vegetable-garden.

Have you a sandy hill? Plant it with little Pines and oaks and an undergrowth of beach plum, hazel, low blueberry, and other plants which nature would put there.

Are you at the shore? Have you a seashore planting problem where salt spray is the main factor? The thick-leaved species of Pine, as Pitch, Jack, and Austrian, will stand the salt spray. In the protection of their lee you can have a most successful garden because of the cool air of the seashore. We planted 8 carloads at Southampton on the dunes for an outdoor gymnasium.

Pinus Banksiana (divaricata).

JACK PINE. Native from the wind-swept rocks of Bar Harbor to Wisconsin where the Jack Pine land is considered too poor for farming. It is an irregular, flat topped, picturesque tree of very rapid growth and cheerful light green foliage. It is suitable for windbreak or screen on seashore or gravelly hills.

- 1½ ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$60 per 100.
- 2 ft. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10, \$150 per 100.
- 4 ft. high, \$5 each, \$45 for 10.
- 5 ft. high, 3 ft. spread, \$7 each, \$60 for 10.
- 6 ft. high, 4 ft. spread, \$10 each, \$90 for 10.
- 8 ft. high, 6 ft. spread, \$15 each, \$140 for 10.
- 10 ft. high, 6 ft. spread, \$20 each, \$190 for 10.
- 12 ft. high, 6 ft. spread, \$25 each, \$240 for 10.

P. montana Mughus.

MUGHO PINE. On the Alps Mountains the snow slides right over them. They are little, flat cushions, perhaps 1½ feet high in ten years. On the Pratt Estate, Glen Cove, there is a very dwarf compact tree, and seedlings from it are especially valuable for small places, because they do not get open and scraggly. It is just the thing for foundation planting on the sunny side of the house, or to border down a group where you wish to have a view over, as at the corner of a road. See front cover.

- 1 ft. wide, \$3 each, \$25 for 10.
- 1½ ft. wide, \$5 each, \$40 for 10.
- 2 ft. wide, \$8 each, \$75 for 10.

P. nigra austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. As in the picture, page 18, they are big, sturdy trees with long, stiff needles that always look the same, despite wind, salt spray or smoke, winter cold or summer heat. Our trees have the roots prepared as shown on page 12, so they are in perfect condition for you. In its juvenile stage it is perfect. It is not so certain to reach a hale old age as the White, Red, or Pitch Pine.

	Each	10	100
3 ft. high.....	\$6 00	\$50 00	\$400 00
4 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00	800 00
5 ft. high.....	14 00	130 00	
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	20 00	180 00	

	Each	10
7 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.....	\$30 00	\$250 00
8 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	40 00	350 00
10 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr. 12 yrs. old.....	60 00	550 00

ON LONG ISLAND the oceanic climate and snow-plows generally prevent snow blockades, so it is a pretty good place for an all-the-year-round home even two miles from the railroad. The sand and gravel make good drainage, good roads, provide good water and enable you to build almost anywhere.

Climatology of United States. Henry. U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C. Climate of Eastern Long Island. U. S. Weather Bureau, New York Division, Ithaca, N. Y.

Geology of Long Island; Water Resources of Long Island; Topographical Maps; Geologic Folio of New York; published by the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.; Geology of Nassau County, New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y.; Soil Survey of Long Island, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

JAPANESE YEW. This, the White and the Red Pines, are the three evergreen achievements of this nursery. You have heard of or seen the Yew trees of England, and perhaps have been disappointed in having them winterkill here. Japanese Yew has proved perfectly hardy, and its various forms are the best small evergreens for many purposes. Come to the nursery at any time. Take them home with you; plant them at the foundation of the house, for a little garden hedge or to feather down the boundary wall of green. They are too precious to crowd. Let the Japanese Yew be your permanent plant. You can afford to take out commonplace evergreens and add the Japanese Yew and, perhaps, some evergreen cover plants like Wintergreen, Japanese Spurge, or Scotch Heather. (See page 20.)



Did you decide last winter that an evergreen windbreak was just what the family needs? The artist got it too near the house and too high. Your planting plans have been held in check for several years. Now is the time to carry them out. You can plant these evergreens every week in the year with equal success, because we have prepared them that way. You will see blocks marked "Moved June, 1918." So you can map out a program of improvement for all summer and include almost all kinds of trees, shrubs, and flowers. It is easy to move a shade tree 20 feet wide in full leaf. The corner sprays are the berries of Japanese Barberry.





HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES



Mugho
Pine

Colorado
Spruce

Blue
Spruce

Austrian
Pine

Barberry

View on the lawn of Mr. J. H. Ottley, Glen Cove. This group of evergreens screens the road, greenhouse, and vegetable-garden. Through the group there is a path to the garden. You or your landscape architect can design a group equally time-saving by using large trees from the Hicks Nurseries. It makes no difference where you are or what time of the year you are ready, or if it is for your summer place at Southampton or Berkshire Hills, or as far away as Baltimore, Louisville, Chicago, our trees will fit the climate and arrive safely. They are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily. To have such trees available is as convenient as modern building materials in steel, granite, reinforced concrete, or terra cotta. The waiting and uncertainty are reduced to a minimum.

Pinus resinosa. RED, or NORWAY PINE. Named Norway because it is native at the town of Norway, Maine, and across the country on gravelly plains and rock ledges to Minnesota. The form and texture is like the Austrian Pine, but the foliage is a darker green. We have worked up a big stock because it is the best tall, narrow evergreen; White Pine is the best wide evergreen. Use the Norway Pine extensively in your wall of green, for a hedge, or the background for your flower-garden or windbreak. Carloads of these may be just the thing for completing a landscape. We can ship them safely a thousand miles.

On trees 3 to 4 feet high, taken from land we wish to clear, we can quote a special price of \$175 per 100. Consider 500 for an extensive boundary planting to shut off the road, or for a real estate development to be enclosed with a wall of green so that purchasers will say, "Isn't that just the place for a house?" To go with them there are special prices on some White and Pitch Pines, white and scarlet oaks, also on land to be cleared in the near future. You can make no better investment for they are old enough to catch up for the years you have lost. You have labor available for planting them this year, and whether you are going to build this year or later, they will be growing much faster than the interest on the investment.



The Manhasset Home Builders screened the adjacent property with Pines and will get home buyers for the reason quoted above. Pines, oaks, and dry-ground acid-soil (sour soil) shrubs are best and quickest for most of Long Island, not Lombardy poplars which die before they screen.

Prices of <i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Each	10	100
2 ft. high.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
3 ft. high.....	4 00	35 00	275 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	5 00	40 00	300 00
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	10 00	80 00	600 00
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	20 00	150 00	
8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.....	25 00		

Pinus rigida. PITCH PINE. The Pitch Pine ought to be extensively used on the seashore, on the Hempstead Plains, and on dry soils. It can be composed into beautiful groups by feathering down the tall plants with shorter ones and an underplanting of hazelnut, beach plum, laurel, low blueberries, and arbutus. For contrast, plant white, scarlet and chestnut oaks. Pitch Pine is a cheerful sunny green in the winter. You will be proud of your composition and proud of the fact that you have learned to play the game according to the rules. Your friends will learn a new and better way of developing a country place.

	Each	10	100
3 ft. high.....	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$275 00
4 ft. high.....	5 00	45 00	400 00
5 ft. high.....	7 00	65 00	600 00
6 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00	800 00
8 ft. high.....	20 00	150 00	1400 00

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. A solid, rapid-growing, blue-green tree. Our plants are very broad, handsome specimens, recently transplanted wide apart and especially valuable for immediate effect.

	Each	10	100
1 ft. high.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
2 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
3 ft. high.....	3 00	25 00	200 00
4 ft. high.....	5 00	45 00	400 00
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	8 00	70 00	600 00
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	12 00	110 00	
7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	15 00	140 00	
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	25 00	230 00	

RETINISPORA. See *Chamæcyparis*.



A rich tapestry of Japanese Yew, Japanese Spurge, *Retinispora obtusa nana* to which you can add Myrtle, Wintergreen, Evergreen Ferns, Trailing Arbutus, Heather, Bearberry, *Leucothoe*, and a souvenir from every journey and every trip to the nursery. Is that not better than the quick-growing shrubs that cover the windows? You can have the fun of doing over a foundation planting this summer. Bring the sketch or photograph here and we will help you. It takes courage to take out what looks fairly well. We will show you where and how to transplant it. "If you love a plant, you can make it live any time."

Pinus Strobus · WHITE PINE

The fashion of planting evergreen boundaries is growing rapidly. You can take it up this year by planting an irregular border from 6 to 15 feet apart, using two or three rows. You should think first of these White Pines for beauty and comfort on your place. They have been grown to save you time and to be available at any time. The trees 20 feet high will make your place distinguished. They are broad-shouldered trees and gain rapidly, both in height and breadth, therefore they are economical.

The pictures on the cover show how they can be used to screen the street and neighboring buildings and make sheltered playgrounds, as on pages 14 and 17. If your place is already surrounded by shrubs, take some out and add Pine and hemlock. If you have room for only a hedge, you will find White Pine the quickest and best. Trim it in June and keep it narrow at the top so the sun will reach the lower branches.

	Each	10	100
4-6 in. high.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$10 00
1 ft. high.....	75	6 00	40 00
2 ft. high.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
3 ft. high.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	4 00	37 50	350 00
5 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.....	6 00	57 50	550 00
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr., 7 yrs.....	8 00	70 00	600 00
7 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr., 8 yrs.....	12 00	110 00	1000 00
8 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr., 9 yrs.....	18 00	170 00	
10 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr., 11 yrs.....	28 00	270 00	
12 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr., 13 yrs.....	40 00	375 00	
14 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr., 15 yrs.....	60 00	550 00	
16 ft. high, 10-12 ft. spr., 17 yrs.....	80 00	750 00	
18 ft. high, 12 ft. spr., 18 yrs.....	100 00	900 00	
20 ft. high, 12 ft. spr.....	130 00	1200 00	
22 ft. high, 14 ft. spr.....	150 00	1400 00	
24 ft. high, 15 ft. spr.....	175 00		

Pinus virginiana (inops). JERSEY PINE. A broad, spreading tree with the outline of the cedar of Lebanon. Native at Northport, Long Island, and abundant in New Jersey. Good and rare. 6 ft. high, \$12 each.

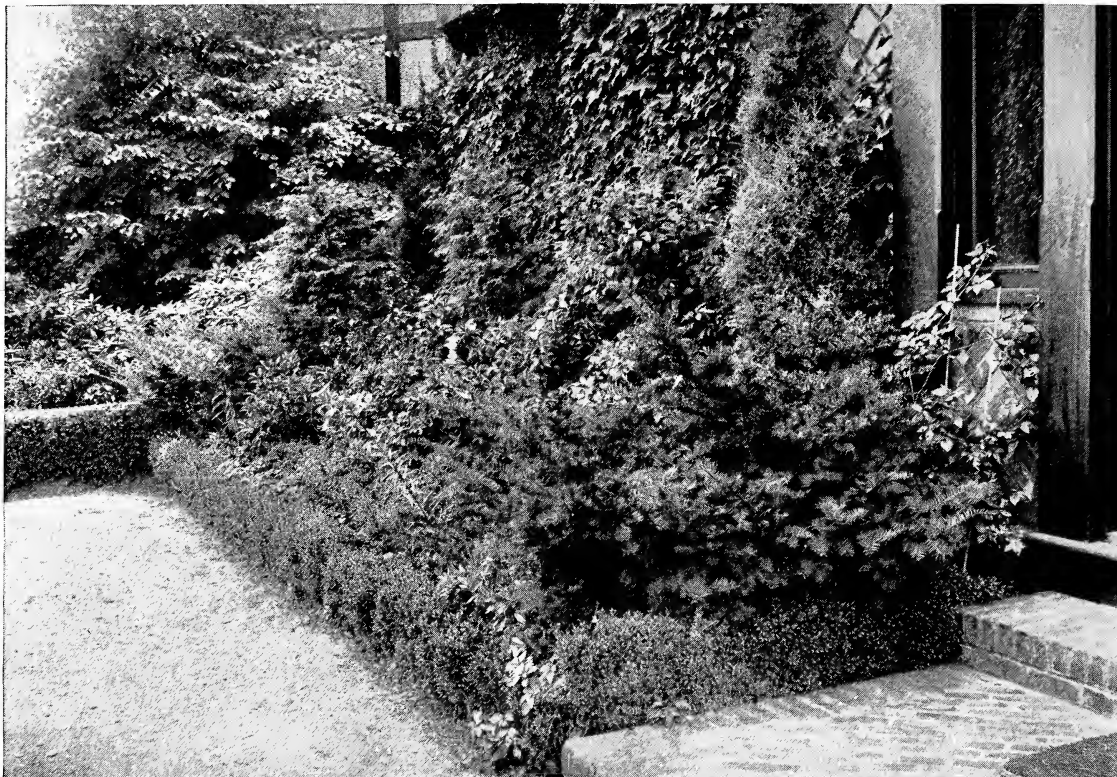


Live Christmas trees have a ball of earth in a box. If you are afraid you may have to pick through frozen ground, mulch to keep out frost. That is the way to use all the winter for improving your place. We recommend the Douglas Spruce and Nikko Fir. Save a place for them.



HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES



You can weave a tapestry at the house foundation of Japanese Yew, spreading Yew, Japanese Holly, Pachysandra (Japanese Spurge), Dendrium (Sand Myrtle), Epigaea repens (Trailing Arbutus), Gaultheria (Wintergreen), Pachistima (Mountain Lover), Vinca minor (Myrtle), Evergreen Ferns. (For description see pages 32 and 33.)

The above are for the shady side; the list for the sunny side is just as rare and beautiful. Sedum, page 43; Thymus, and Arctostaphylos (Bearberry), page 32, and lots more. Come and get them in pots or with balls of earth.

Taxus • YEW

The texture, deep shadows, and dark green color of the Yew is restful like pleasant music. It is fun to arrange Yew for the plants merge into each other and don't stand up like stiff little Noah's-ark trees.

Taxus cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW. The form from seed makes an upright tree in the shape of a hemlock, with a single, straight leader. Trees that are now 3 feet high and 2½ feet broad will in four years be 8 feet high and 5 feet broad. For upright lines in your foundation planting we offer some trimmed to narrow cones. They are much better than pyramid box because they never winter-kill. As a little hedge, perhaps separating the rose-garden from the flower-garden, Japanese Yew will be the richest thing you can use.

	Each	10	100
6-10 in. high, 6-8 in. spr.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1 ft. high.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
1½ ft. high.....	3 00	25 00	200 00
2 ft. high.....	5 00	40 00	350 00
2½ ft. high.....	7 00	60 00	500 00
3 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00	800 00
4 ft. high.....	15 00	140 00	
5 ft. high.....	18 00	160 00	
6 ft. high.....	35 00		

T. cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW, FLAT FORM. The reason these are flat is because they are grown from cuttings of side branches of the above. They make plants 1½ feet high and 4 feet wide, and perhaps, in ten years they may be 4 feet high, so you can safely use them where you want plants that stay low, as at the house foundation or under evergreen trees. To your place or to a friend you can make no better present than some of these Yews. As substitute for boxwood border they can be clipped 8 inches high, and you can be the first in your section to carry out this idea. Another point about the Japanese Yew is its indifference to shade or sunshine: the bright sun does not brown it, and the deep shade only makes it darker and richer. You can surely make room for gems like these.

Prices of Taxus cuspidata, Japanese Yew, Flat Form

	Each	10	100
1 ft. high, 1 ft. wide.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$130 00
1½ ft. high, 1½ ft. wide.....	3 50	30 00	275 00
1½ ft. high, 2 ft. wide.....	6 00	50 00	450 00
1 ft. high, 2½ ft. wide.....	10 00	90 00	700 00
1½ ft. high, 3 ft. wide.....	15 00	120 00	1000 00
1½-3 ft. high, 4 ft. wide, 11 yrs..	20 00	180 00	
1½-3 ft. high, 5 ft. wide.....	30 00	250 00	

T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia). DWARF JAPANESE YEW. Dense, dark, low-growing form with long, spiky, spreading growth. The Japanese go up the mountains to their little shrines and bring back many varieties of dwarf evergreens.

	Each	10	100
6-12 in. high.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
1 ft. high.....	5 00	40 00	300 00
1½ ft. high.....	8 00	70 00	
2 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00	

T. baccata repandens. SPREADING YEW. Makes a mound of foliage 2 feet high and 4 feet wide, the tips of the branches arching gracefully downward. It is of highest value for foundation planting.

	Each	10	100
6-12 in. high, 1 ft. spr.....	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$150 00
1 ft. high, 1½ ft. spr.....	3 50	30 00	250 00
1 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	5 00	40 00	350 00
1½ ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.....	10 00	80 00	

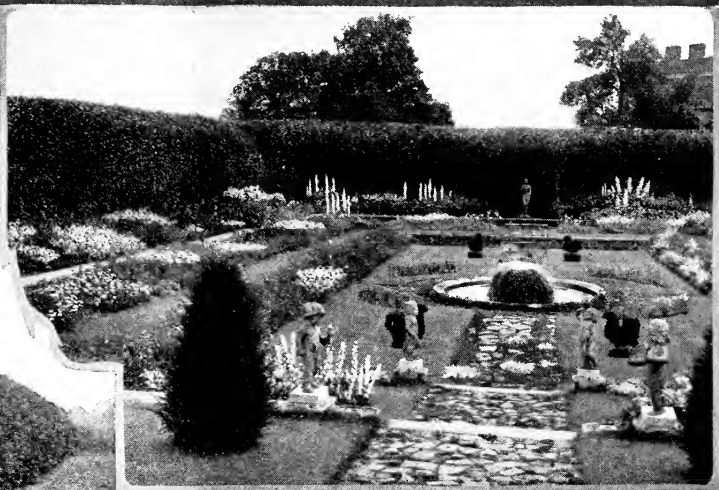
T. canadensis. CANADIAN YEW. Perhaps, you have seen it in the deepest forests with little, red, jelly-cups. Use it as a carpet plant under evergreens, or weave it in with leucothoe, ferns, and rhododendrons, on the shady side of your house or along the woodland path. 1 ft. spread, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10, \$100 per 100.

Hicks' Hemlock Hedge

50 YEARS OLD



Hemlock Hedge to make the setting for your flowers and garden parties



The garden, Hampton Court, England, enclosed with a wall of green

Your garden may need a Hemlock Hedge as a background to give a finished, mellow, quiet air. The soft, velvety texture of clipped Hemlock closely reproduces the yew of England, which, unfortunately, is not hardy.

This Hemlock Hedge surrounded the garden of a tree-lover. When the property was offered for sale, we moved the hedge to our nursery in summer. It is 600 feet long, and can be used to make a garden theatre, to shut off the street, to enclose an entrance court, screen the service- or laundry-yard, garage, or vegetable-garden. Hemlock

thrives from Maine to Wisconsin, and south to the mountains of North Carolina.

This hedge can be loaded on cars, shipped to your place, and we guarantee it to grow satisfactorily. Price \$26 per foot. If trees or shrubs are in the way of planting, they can be moved away with big balls of earth.

Tsuga canadensis · AMERICAN HEMLOCK

Native on the north slope of Long Island at Cold Spring, Woodbury, Oyster Bay, Roslyn, and The Alley at the head of Little Neck Bay. In all these places it is in the shelter of a tall forest. Unlike the pitch pine and black-jack oak, it dislikes to stand alone in wind-swept places. However, protect it with but 15 feet of other foliage, and it is the most graceful evergreen you can have. Ten years ago we cleared a piece of woodland and planted seeds, and now have a large stock just right for hedges and extensive plantations. Use them freely with pine, spruce, fir, oak, linden, and beech, and keep planting them all summer. Plant them among your shrubs and they will be most happy. To make a fairy woodland, plant hemlock, red-flowering dogwood, Japanese dogwood, silver bell, azalea, golden bell, Chinese Christmas berry, styrax, blueberry, leucothoe, Japanese honeysuckle, wisteria, trumpet vine, prairie rose, trailing rose, trailing arbutus, and ferns.

Tsuga canadensis. AMERICAN HEMLOCK.

Like other evergreens it is standard practice to transplant them all summer, as at page 1, No. 10.

	Each	10	100
1 ft. high.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
2 ft. high.....	2 50	20 00	175 00
3 ft. high.....	4 00	35 00	300 00
4 ft. high.....	6 00	55 00	500 00
5 ft. high.....	9 00	80 00	700 00

Tsuga diversifolia. JAPANESE HEMLOCK. Closely resembles the American Hemlock but lighter green in color. For hedges plant them 3 to 4 feet apart.

	Each	10	100
1½ ft. high.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2 ft. high.....	3 00	25 00	200 00
3 ft. high.....	5 00	45 00	400 00

YEW. See **Taxus.**

Thuja occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. A narrow, upright tree, formerly largely used for hedges. Thrives better on moist, sandy soil on the south side of Long Island than on other portions, where the pines are the best.

	Each	10	100
2 ft. high.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00
3 ft. high.....	3 00	27 50	
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	5 00	40 00	

Thuja occidentalis Boothii. BOOTH'S DWARF ARBORVITÆ. A globular plant like the Japanese cypress, useful where you want a mossy cushion 1½ feet high. We have a large quantity available for garden borders, foundation planting, or window-boxes. Take them home with you any time.

	Each	10	100
8 in. high.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1-1½ ft. high.....	1 50	12 50	100 00

FLOWERING SHRUBS



Garden of Dr. Elmer Bissell, Rochester, N. Y., shows correct principles of landscape gardening. The oval lawn fits the rectangle. The path permits a new picture every step. The tall shrubs and trees shut out the adjoining properties. Such a garden can be changed and added to at any time. There is symmetry and balance without mathematical perfection. The white shrubs are *Spiraea Vanhouttei*. The flowers are Iris.

Acanthopanax (Aralia) pentaphyllum. FIVE-LEAVED ARALIA. A graceful shrub 4 to 6 feet high, with dark glossy foliage which stands shade and city smoke. Small round heads of white flowers. 2-3 ft. high, extra heavy, 50 cts. ea., \$4 for 10.

Acer ginnala. SIBERIAN MAPLE. Even before the dogwood and Virginia creeper, Siberian Maples commence to turn most brilliant red. You can use them as a tall shrub, for they grow 12 feet high, or as a new hedge 3 feet apart. Another use is to make an autumn garden featuring the various bright-foliaged and bright-berried plants with late flowers, as witch hazel, Tartarian aster, and Maximilian sunflower. Such a garden will be most interesting with a background of evergreens, for at no season do the evergreens show greater beauty than in late autumn. 2-3 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

A. palmatum. GREEN-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Miniature trees with bright autumn foliage. Each 10
1½ ft. high.....\$1 00 \$7 50
3 ft. high.....2 00 17 50

A. palmatum atropurpureum. PURPLE-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. The popular Japanese Maple because of its deep, purple-red foliage in early summer.

	Each	10	100
1 ft. high.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
2 ft. high.....	3 50	30 00	
3 ft. high.....	5 00	45 00	

A. dissectum. JAPANESE CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. A little gem, growing 2 feet high and 4 feet wide, with fern-cut foliage. 1 ft. high, \$5 each, \$40 for 10.

Æsculus parviflora. DWARF HORSE-CHESTNUT. Dwarf, rare, unusual shrub growing 6 feet high. You will be pleased to add one. In July has a long spike of white flowers. 2 ft high, \$1.50 each.

Amelanchier spicata (stolonifera). SHAD-BUSH, JUNE-BERRY. A little shrub, 2 feet high, with white flowers before the apple blossoms, and sweet berries in June. It grows in dry pine and oak woods. Use it to hold the mulch like the low blueberry and for jam with raspberries. 1-2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Amygdalus communis fl.-pl. DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND. An old-fashioned shrub about 2 feet high with little, pink, double flowers along the stem in May. 2 ft. high (pink or white), 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Aronia arbutifolia. RED CHOKEBERRY. Native shrub not often seen, keeping bright red berries all winter. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A. melanocarpa. BLACK CHOKEBERRY. A valuable cover plant you can use by the thousand, to hold the blowing leaves. Frequently seen on Long Island with the low huckleberry in dry woods and moist places. Grows about 3 feet high, with white flowers in May and shiny black fruits all winter; keeps the birds from starving in March. Mince pies are made from them in Maryland. You can plant them all summer. There are azaleas, clethra, winterberry, bayberry, blueberry, arrow-wood and privet-leaved andromeda you can have this way. They save time and money. 2-3 ft., broad clumps with balls of earth, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$50 per 100.



One of the most famous gardens in the country, that of Prof. C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University. Yet there are few elements that cannot be developed economically in any location by sympathetic care and good design of spaces and foliage. You have the same sunshine, dew, and showers. The soil is not important. The *Deutzia Lemoinei*, or Lemoine's *Deutzia*, is the big, broad, white shrub on the left and repeated twice farther down the path. Plants 2 feet high are 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10. Purple and White Lilacs, Tulips and Iris make up the garden in May. Oak, Linden, Cedar and Pine are the background.

This plate is reproduced, by permission of The Macmillan Co., from the *Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, edited by L. H. Bailey. Copyrighted, 1917, by The Macmillan Co.

AZALEA

"Rudyard Kipling took me to Leonardslee, an estate in England, where the Azaleas were arranged in color harmony on the hillsides. We can never do that in America until the nurserymen grow them in quantity from seed," said the late Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, author of several books on wild flowers and gardens under the pen-name of Neltje Blanchan.

You can be the first in your neighborhood to carry out this hint of a fairy woodland. We have started and the plants are ready for you. Select a suitable place in the woods, dig over the huckleberry roots, and leaf-mulch, and plant this spring, or even when they are in bloom, or later. The colors range through white, orange, lemon-yellow, yellow, light pink, deep pink, bright red, and deep red. *The main thing is to get them planted.* Then, as they grow and bloom, move them around, extend the area and arrange the color harmony to express your ideas. Azaleas may be planted on the shady side of the house, among the shrubs, massed in front of evergreens, or used in large groups in the woodland planting.

Azalea arborescens. FRAGRANT AZALEA. Vigorous, round shrub with glossy foliage and white, fragrant flowers in June. Each 10 100
 1 ft. high.....\$1 25 \$10 00 \$70 00
 2 ft. high.....2 25 20 00

A. Kaempferi. Rare Japanese species with bright red flowers. 1 ft. high, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

Azalea lutea (calendulacea). FLAME - COLORED AZALEA. Bright yellow and orange. 1 ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

A. nudiflora. PINXTER FLOWER. A pink species, native on Long Island. 1 ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10, \$90 per 100.

A. Vaseyi. CAROLINA AZALEA. Delicate shell-pink. The most exquisite and delicate flower of its season. Blooms early in May, the first of the family. We have grown tens of thousands from seed and are just as proud of the achievement as of the oaks and pines. It used to be considered impractical to grow Azaleas from seed in this country. You would be interested to see how little seedlings are started in peat and sand, and transplanted to shady beds. You had better engage ten or fifty.
 Each 10 100
 8 in high.....\$0 60 \$5 00 \$45 00
 1 ft. high.....1 25 10 00

A. viscosa. SWAMP AZALEA. A vigorous shrub native on Long Island. Beautiful, fragrant, white- and pink-tinted flowers in June and July. We are fortunate in securing big, broad clumps that will give you breadth and bulk at a low cost. As they are available by the thousand, you can use them for a hedge or the bulk of your Azalea garden and gradually increase the other varieties later. You can order a truck load for summer planting with viburnum, blueberry, and other time- and money-saving shrubs. 2-3 ft. high, broad clumps, with big balls of peat, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10, \$100 per 100.

Benzoin æstivale (odoriferum). SPICE BUSH. In moist woodland you have seen the shrub with yellow flowers at golden bell time. We offer small seedlings. Red berries in September. Each 10 100
 1 ft. high.....\$0 40 \$3 50 \$25 00
 2 ft. high.....60 5 00



HICKS NURSERIES

FLOWERING SHRUBS



Berberis · BARBERRY

You can become a Barberry enthusiast, trying out many new species which we have been able to secure from John Dunbar, Superintendent of Highland Park, Rochester, and elsewhere. They grow in various heights, from 2 feet up to tall, arching shrubs over your head. Birds love the fruits, and you no doubt have friends in New England who use them for jam. There are several new evergreen varieties from western China secured by E. H. Wilson, the plant explorer, which you can have if you come after them. They are not big enough to put in the catalogue.

Berberis amurensis japonica (Regeliana). REGEL'S BARBERRY. Vigorous, tall-growing shrub, with large shiny leaves and showy orange-red fruit. 2 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

B. aristata. A shrub growing 8 feet high, with small, reddish flowers in June, followed by attractive fruit. 2 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Berberis heteropoda. A new species with dark blue fruit and glaucous blossoms. 2 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

B. Thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY. Valuable shrub for edging down taller groups, because its thick growth holds the blowing leaves. Used extensively for hedges. Plant 1½ feet apart. (See illustration, page 18.)

	Each	10	100
1 ft. high, with graceful, arching branches and long clusters of red fruit. We have a quantity of small plants that can be used for game cover or hedge. 2 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$25 per 100.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
1½ ft. high,	40	3 50	25 00
3 ft. high, 3 ft. wide, 10 yrs. old.	6 00	50 00	

B. vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. A shrub growing 8 feet high, with graceful, arching branches and long clusters of red fruit. We have a quantity of small plants that can be used for game cover or hedge. 2 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Buddleia Davidii magnifica. SUMMER LILAC; BUTTER-FLY BUSH. A comparatively new shrub, growing about 4 feet high, with long, slender racemes of lilac-colored flowers all summer; dies back, but springs up vigorously the next year. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Calycanthus floridus. SWEET SHRUB; ALLSPICE. Many people have very slight knowledge of plants, but can remember the little, sweet scented brown buds they carried in their handkerchiefs.

Makes a shrub about 5 feet high. 2 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Clethra alnifolia. SWEET PEPPER BUSH. Perhaps along the Merrick Road you get a whiff of spicy fragrance in July, while through the swamp you get a glimpse of finger-like spikes beloved by the bees. We are able to offer clumps 3 to 4 feet high, with balls of earth so you can plant them all summer. You can have them by the thousands for a naturalistic planting, mixed with viburnum, blueberry, sumac, bayberry, hazelnut, oak, and pine. \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$70 per 100.

Cornus alba sibirica. RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. The most showy winter shrub with charming red bark all winter; white flowers in early summer and pearly white berries in the fall. With this add the Yellow-twigged Dogwood and keep your place smiling in the dull season. 2 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100. 3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

C. brachypoda. CHINESE DOGWOOD. A rare shrub or small tree with red bark, white flowers, and black fruit. 4 ft. high, \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

C. mas. CORNELIAN CHERRY. First showy spring shrub, blooming about the middle of April, a week or two ahead of golden bell. Cranberry-like edible fruit in August. Each 10 2-3 ft. high. . \$0 75 \$6 00 6-8 ft. high. . 3 00

C. paniculata. PANICLED DOGWOOD. A good shrub for edging down a mass of other shrubs, making a thicket of stems that holds the leaves. Birds quickly strip off the pearly white berries in September. 1-2 ft. high, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.



GOLDEN BELL, or Forsythia, is the joy of spring. It is the first showy bloom you will see and you will wish for some of it. Weave Forsythia in among your boundary; it makes a good wall all summer—more than 8 to 10 feet high—high enough to shut out the auto traffic and the noise. It always keeps good foliage; long weeping branches come down to the ground. Golden Bell blooms at the time when garden planting is at its height, but by modern methods of careful digging, wrapping roots with moist packing material, and quick transportation you can continue your garden enthusiasm all summer with most kinds of plants. You can come to the nursery and take the plants, even after they are in bloom, because they transplant readily. People are learning not to stop planting when the leaves come out, and that auto transportation enables people to say as one lady did, "Everything I take home in my car lives." (For description, see page 26.)

The long sprays of bloom on the left are Wisteria. We have thousands at low rates which you can use to festoon the borders of the woodland, cover the fence, a sand-bank or dune, and run up tall locust trees. The old use for climbing on porches is good, but is the least important. You can train them up as big bushes or standards where they bloom best of all. (For description, see page 35.)

Cornus paucinervis. LOW CHINESE DOGWOOD. Introduced from Central China by the Arnold Arboretum. It has spreading habit, growing 4 feet high. White flowers in July. 2-3 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

C. stolonifera lutea. YELLOW - TWIGGED DOGWOOD. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Corylus americana. HAZEL-NUT. Grow your own supply of these delicious nuts—and you can easily, for they will bear in one year. Plant a hundred or more under the oaks and pines, among the shrubs, or for a hedge the same as currants or raspberries. See page 47 to show its value to hold mulch and feed itself and the trees. Select new varieties with big meats. We will name them after you. 1-2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Cotoneaster divaricata. One of the newer introductions from China. This flowering shrub is especially valuable for its scarlet berries which are produced in great abundance in the fall. It has a branching habit, grows about 6 feet tall. 1½ ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

C. Franchetii. The gray foliage and the numerous red fruits make this shrub one of the best low-growing plants for the front of taller growing shrubbery. It should have a sheltered location in the garden; frequently the leaves will remain all winter. 1½ ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

C. horizontalis. A prostrate-growing shrub with shiny foliage and clusters of white flowers followed by scarlet fruits. It is best adapted for use on terraces and for edging down evergreen and shrub plantings, or the rock garden where it makes a spray against the stones. 6-10 in. high, from 3-inch pots, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

C. microphylla. A dwarf evergreen shrub valuable for ground-cover work and for use in foundation plantings. The white flowers are followed by bright red berries that remain until late in the winter. Use it with *C. horizontalis*. 4-8 in. high, from 3-in. pots, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

C. Simonsii. A tall-growing shrub sometimes used for hedges, but is too rare for that. Should be used in flowering shrub border for the effect the shiny fruits and crimson foliage give in the fall. 1½ ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Want a new hobby? Plant a collection of Cotoneasters



Enkianthus or Japanese Bellflower tree, a tall shrub to plant with its relative the blueberry. Both have beautiful autumn foliage and winter bark, and are happy on the acid soil of Long Island.

Cotoneaster Zabelii. Perhaps the most graceful of all the Cotoneasters. The slender branches have a weeping habit and the flowers and fruits are shown to the best advantage. The leaves become scarlet in the fall and persist until late in November or December. 1½ ft. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Cydonia japonica (Chænomes japonica). JAPANESE QUINCE. Another shrub which people remember. Brilliant red flowers very early in May. It is frequently seen around old houses. Now is your chance to use it as a hedge plant. We have a large quantity at low rates. 2-3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

C. sinensis (Chænomes sinensis). CHINESE QUINCE. A rare shrub 8 feet high, with large, pale pink flowers in May and immense fruit, 4 inches in diameter, good for jelly. 2½ ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Deutzia gracilis. A small-growing Deutzia used in combination with tall-growing shrubs. Produces white flowers in May. This is one of the plants that is low and will stay low. Height 3 feet. 1 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. Few ornamental shrubs have been so widely planted as this variety. It makes a strong, upright bush 8 feet high. The flowers are pinkish white and are very showy. It blooms in May. 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$40 per 100.



Photinia villosa. CHINESE CHRISTMAS BERRY. In Kissena Park, Flushing, this, the Chinese Turquoise Berry and the Japanese Bittersweet, are very showy in October and November. The berries are like its relatives, the Juneberry and the Cotoneaster, and feed the birds a long time.

YOU can get new plants at Hicks Nurseries. Inspect the famous collections at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., New York Botanical Gardens, and the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens.

You will also enjoy reading certain books like the "Romance of Our Trees" and "Aristocrats of the Garden" by E. H. Wilson who explored China for fifteen years, both of which are published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York City. "Useful Plants of Japan," issued by the Agricultural Society of Japan, may be obtained from the Yokohama Nursery Company, Woolworth Building, New York City. A book by Saunders on Plants used by North American Indians will show you how to live off the country.



HICKS NURSERY

FLOWERING SHRUBS



The *Lonicera*s, or Bush Honeysuckles, are the best of their season, with pink or cream flowers and translucent red berries in August. They are just as bitter as currants are sour, and you wish you might enjoy them as much as the birds.

Deutzia Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. See illustration on page 23. For years we have been trying to get up a big stock of this type of shrub, something white, broad and bushy and not too high. Here it is, an improvement on the old *Deutzia gracilis* which was forced for Easter. Use it freely as you would *hydrangea* and *Spiraea Vanhouttei*. White is always a pleasing color to use, and you can add it to the existing shrubbery to make it more interesting and repeat it at intervals. 1½-2 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Dirca palustris. LEATHERWOOD. One of the early spring-flowering shrubs, having dainty yellow flowers. You should plant it where you can wait for growth. It is slow, but will repay the waiting in abundance of flowers. Ask a friend to break a shred of bark. 8-10 in. high, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Elaeagnus longipes. GUMI. It is especially interesting for the cherry-like edible fruits in July. It is perhaps more ornamental in fruit than in flower. 2 ft. high, 70 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

E. umbellata. SILVER THORN. See page 31. A taller-growing species 12 feet in height. It produces masses of red berries. Plant it through your shrub border to produce winter bird food and to add a touch of color when the leaves are gone. The children in Japan carry branches of berries to eat. It appears to get nitrogen from the air and thrives on poor soil.

	Each	10	100
2 ft. high.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
5-6 ft. high.....	1 50	10 00	

Elsholtzia Stauntonii. A new Chinese plant of very high merit. It has showy lavender flowers in August. The bees enjoy the honey and you will enjoy the fragrance. Better try one in the flower-garden or shrubbery where you have room for a plant 2 feet high. 2 yrs. old, 75 cts. each.

Invent some common names for the above and other plants. We will give you some plants to get acquainted.

Enkianthus campanulatus. JAPANESE BELLFLOWER TREE. A rare Japanese shrub that should be used in groups and shrub borders. It is said to be one of the most famous flowering trees of Japan; here it is a shrub rather than a tree. The bell-shaped blooms are well pictured on page 25. 2 ft. high, \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

Euonymus alatus. CORK-BARKED BURNING BUSH. For early autumn color of foliage and fruit, the Winged Burning Bush comes first. It makes a handsome specimen 6 feet high.

	Each	10
1 ft. high.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 ft. high.....	1 00	6 00

Exochorda grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. A tall-growing shrub having snowy white flowers in May. 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Forsythia • GOLDEN BELL

Don't forget the Golden Bell, when making up your order for shrubs. It comes soon after the robins and is just as cheerful. Occasionally you will pick a bloom in December. After a few weeks of cool weather, to change the starch to sugar, you can force the flowers in water and have flowers for over half the winter. Use them under groves of trees and in among evergreens to make a fairy woodland. They are appropriate because they like the shade and the flowers are harmonious with the spice wood and the foliage harmonious with the Dogwood. There are not many foreign shrubs that do harmonize with Long Island woodland, so come and talk it over. Note the effect in the picture on page 24.

Forsythia intermedia densiflora. DENSE-FLOWERING GOLDEN BELL. A comparatively new variety. 2 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

F. suspensa. DROOPING GOLDEN BELL. A tall shrub with whip-like branches bending to the ground. You can use it for covering a rough bank along with trailing roses, beach, plum, hazelnut, bayberry and other plants that make a wild tangle. There are many road banks and bluffs that should be covered this year. Tell us the location, condition of soil, and we will make up a list and help you save money.

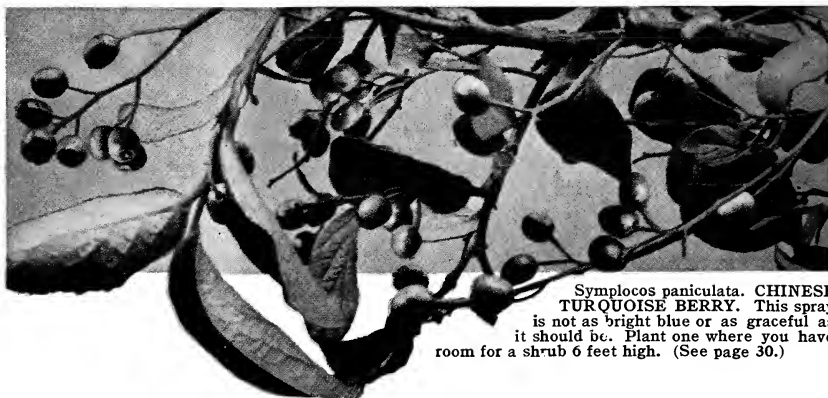
	Each	10	100
1½ ft. high.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 ft. high.....	50	4 50	40 00

F. suspensa Fortunei. FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL. The variety most commonly planted. Use them in quantity for big shrubs. 4-6 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$40 per 100.

GOLDEN BELL. See *Forsythia*.

Hamamelis virginiana. WITCH HAZEL. Yes, flowers do bloom in November and December. The spicy tang will greet you on an autumn walk; give it a background of evergreens and all the neighbors can see the lemon-yellow flowers. It has big black seeds a year later which are shot 20 feet. 2-3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

H. vernalis. From Missouri and will show you that flowers can bloom in midwinter till March. Recently discovered. \$5 each.



Symplocos paniculata. CHINESE TURQUOISE BERRY. This spray is not as bright blue or as graceful as it should be. Plant one where you have room for a shrub 6 feet high. (See page 30.)



Corylus. AMERICAN HAZELNUT. They will bear in one year. Plant a hedge or group 2-3 feet apart.

Hibiscus (Althæa) syriacus. ROSE OF SHARON. An old-fashioned shrub with big hollyhock-like pink or purple flowers in late summer.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft. high (single pink).....	\$0	90	\$8 00 \$75 00
2-3 ft. high (double pink or red)...	90	8 00	75 00

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*, also Vines.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. HILLS OF SNOW; SNOWBALL HYDRANGEA. A recent introduction developed from the wild species with big, rounded heads of white flowers all summer.

	Each	10	100
1 ft. high.....	\$0	50	\$4 00 \$35 00
2 ft. high.....	75	6 00	

H. paniculata grandiflora. COMMON HYDRANGEA. Large clusters of white flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 ft. high.....	\$0	75	\$6 50
3 ft. high.....	1 00	8 50	

H. paniculata præcox. EARLY-FLOWERING HYDRANGEA. Blooms in July when flowering shrubs are rare. Be the first to have it, for it isn't common, like the preceding variety, although the blooms are similar.

	Each	10	100
2 ft. high.....	\$0	50	\$4 00
5-6 ft. high, tree form.....	3 00		

H. paniculata tardiva. LATE-FLOWERING HYDRANGEA. The wild form of the *H. paniculata grandiflora*. The smaller clusters are more graceful, therefore much better for extensive planting because less artificial. Makes a wonderful show of bloom when in large groups.

	Each	10	100
1½ ft. high.....	\$0	50	\$4 00
5-6 ft. high, tree form.....	3 00		

Hypericum densiflorum. DENSE-FLOWERED ST. JOHN'S WORT. Flowers like little balls of gold all summer. Grows about 2 feet high. Plant out on the hills with bayberry. 1½ ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Ilex lævigata. GRAY ALDER. A member of the holly family, orange-red berries in early fall. 1½ ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

I. verticillata. BLACK ALDER; WINTER BERRY. You see branches of this tied on holly wreaths. It is occasionally found on Long Island, in both upland hedge-rows and swamps. Plant ten or fifty and have something new and better. See illustration, page 31. 1½ ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Laburnum (anagyroides) vulgare. GOLDEN CHAIN.

The English love the Laburnum, or Golden Chain, even more than we do the dogwood. It is rarely seen here, but if you see a shrub with bright, yellow flowers in long racemes like the wisteria, it is the Laburnum. It will do well behind other shrubs or in the woods. You now have an opportunity to plant a quantity. 2½-4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$50 per 100.

LILAC. See *Syringa*.

Ligustrum Iboia Regelianum. REGEL'S OR PRORSTRATE PRIVET. A shrub growing 8 feet high, with horizontal, spreading branches. The abundant blue-black fruit feeds the birds in late winter. 1 ft. high, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 2 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100; 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per 10.

L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. The common hedge plant. Privet hedges are the easiest to think of, but people are getting tired of the labor and expense of trimming them. You can add a border of shrubs and evergreens that will be far more beautiful and interesting. Just because you have a hedge is not a reason for never doing anything more to your place. 2 ft. high, 25 cts., each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100; 3 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 for 100.



GOLDEN CHAIN or Laburnum. Imagine this in golden yellow and then find a place for one or a dozen to lift the flat top of the shrubbery or in the woods with dogwood.

Books on Names of Plants—

Manual of Botany. By Asa Gray. American Book Co.
Flora of the Northern United States. By Britton & Brown. Scribner's.
Wild Flowers of New York. By Homer D. House, Botanist of New York State Museum, Albany. \$7. Mr. Wilkinson, Great Neck, Long Island, invented the celluloid pup-tent for taking the color photographs, making it the easiest way to get the names of plants.

Books on the Relations of Plants to Their Surroundings, the foundation of agriculture and forestry.

Vegetation of New York. By Bray, New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse.
Vegetation of Hempstead Plains and Pine Barrens of Long Island. By R. M. Harper, College Point, L. I.
Vegetation of Pine Barrens of New Jersey. By Harshberger, University of Pennsylvania.
Vegetation of Maryland. By Forrest Shreeve, Maryland Weather Service, Baltimore.
Vegetation of Connecticut. By Nicolls, Yale University.

Plants Within 100 Miles of New York. By Norman Taylor, New York Botanical Garden.
Plants of Southern New Jersey. Whitmer Stone. New Jersey State Museum, Trenton.
Manual of Trees of United States. By C. S. Sargent.
Trees of Northeastern States. R. B. Hough, Lowville, N. Y.
Trees of New England in Winter. By Blakeslee & Jarvis.
Trees and Shrubs. By Apgar. American Book Co.

Relations of Plants to Acid and Alkaline Soils. By Edgar T. Wherry, Washington Academy of Science.
Acid Tolerant Crops for Acid Soils. Blueberry Culture. By F. V. Coville, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.
The Rural Science Series. Edited by L. H. Bailey. The Macmillan Co., New York City.
The Landscape Garden Series. Edited by Ralph Rodney Root. The Garden Press, Davenport, Iowa.



HICKS NURSERIES

FLOWERING SHRUBS



Beach Plum on the country place of Mr. Willard N. Baylis, Halesite, Huntington. Have you a sand dune to hold so that the ocean will not undermine your house? Nature will do it better than a man-made wall of granite or concrete. Why? Nature bends and springs back. The salt kills the tips and they grow again. We can supply hundreds of thousands of nature helpers all the year. On the bluff in the distance we made a planting for Mrs. Weisl to keep it from slipping down.

Lonicera fragrantissima. FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Long Island is favored with the opportunity to grow this shrub, which holds green foliage until midwinter. It delights us with beautiful fragrant flowers, sometimes so early they are caught by a late snow. On mild winters, like those of 1912-13 and 1918-19 it bloomed all winter. You can make a collection of winter bloomers, as *Salix multi-nervis* (Japanese Pussy Willow), jasmine, and winter-blooming hamamelis or witch hazel. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

L. Morrowii. JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Vigorous, spreading shrub with gray-green foliage, 8 feet high, 10 feet broad; pink flowers in May and red berries in August. 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

L. tatarica. TARTARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. See illustration, page 26. One of the most satisfactory shrubs for you, the robins, and saucy catbirds. If it would only fruit in cherry-time it would be a counter attraction. Use them freely in your shrubby boundary, or out in the wild growth among the trees. It grows 8 feet high and equally broad.

	Each	10	100
2 ft. high.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
3-4 ft. high.....	50	4 50	40 00

Myrica cerifera. BAYBERRY; WAX MYRTLE. For poor ground here is a chance for you to get a big quantity of the right thing at a low rate. The Bayberry is the pioneer on sand-dunes, bare banks, or sterile abandoned farms. It is the cheapest cover for such places. It is also the most beautiful green. The Bayberries are big rounded masses of glossy green foliage, cheerful in the severest drought. Plant them 3 to 5 feet apart, cut them back, and they will reward you this year and thereafter. Cut branches of foliage and waxy berries are pretty decorations for the house. Bayberry candles were made from this plant by the Colonial settlers. 1½-2 ft. high, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

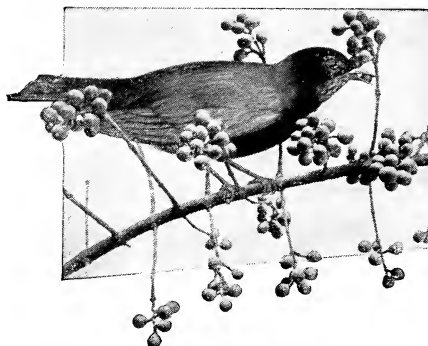


Myrica. BAYBERRY. The way it grows on Long Island abandoned farms and teaches you how to plan your landscape on hills, bluffs, and dunes. You supply the land and sky. We will do the rest.

Philadelphus coronarius. SWEET SYRINGA; MOCK ORANGE. Like the sweet-scented shrub, or calycanthus, these are old-fashioned favorites. A fountain of white fragrant flowers in early June. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Photinia villosa. CHINESE CHRISTMAS BERRY. The birds delight in the feast of red berries in early winter, for they are like their relative, the shad-bush. You will like them, too. It is a healthy shrub, 12 feet high, making an excellent screen, with flowers in May. Try it for game-cover.

	Each	10	100
1 ft. high.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 ft. high.....	50	4 00	35 00
5-6 ft. high.....	1 00	9 00	80 00



The blue-black berries of the Regel's Privet feed the birds in early spring when most needed.

PRIVET. See *Ligustrum*.

Prunus maritima. BEACH PLUM. The wild Beach Plums on the shores and sandy hills of Long Island are pretty well picked over by hungry people. You can grow your own on the poorest soil. Place them 3 to 6 feet apart for covering sandy soil, edging down groups of oak, pine, and shrubs, or for a hedge. The foliage and form are as pleasing as the bayberry; the flowers are like a snowbank in May. Perhaps you will find a better variety, for these can be improved and fitted to Long Island better than the European plums which prefer a different soil and climate. We have thousands—don't let this opportunity pass to order a hundred or more, because they are not available every year. 1½-2 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Rhamnus Frangula. BUCKTHORN. A vigorous shrub 8 feet high with black berries. 5 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Rhodotypos kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. A shrub growing 6 feet high, with white blossoms, like *Philadelphus*, and black fruit. It is a graceful shrub and would be used more if its merits were better known. 2 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Rhus canadensis aromatica. Drought-resisting shrub, with foliage like the poison vine, and red berries in July. Grows about 3 feet high. 1-2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

R. copallina. SHINING SUMAC. Like bayberry, on dry hills it makes a rounded mass of small, shiny foliage without the height of the following species. 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$35 per 100.

R. Cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE; SMOKE TREE. The old-fashioned shrub with flowers in summer like puffs of smoke. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMAC. Twigs covered with velvet. 3-5 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

R. typhina laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. Beautiful fern-like foliage. 4 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

ROSE OF SHARON. See *Hibiscus*.

Sambucus canadensis. COMMON ELDER. Common native shrub, with big, flat, white flowers in June, followed by purple berries good for jam and pies. 2-3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

S. pubens. RED-BERRIED ELDER. Perhaps you have seen these in the mountains, but not thought it possible to have them on Long Island. It has brilliant orange-red berries in July before any other conspicuous-berried shrub. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

SNOWBALL. See *Viburnum*.

Sorbaria Aitchinsonii. A new shrub you will be pleased to add because it comes when there is not much in bloom. It is a spiraea-like plant with great panicles of white like the hydrangea, in midsummer. 3-5 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

SPIRAEA

The Spiraea family has been an old standby in shrub plantations. You can wisely plan to use them in quantity, spacing them 4 to 8 feet apart.

Spiraea Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Low pink, all summer. 1 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

S. prunifolia plena. BRIDAL WREATH. Old-fashioned shrub with double white flowers in early May.

	Each	10	100
2 ft. high.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
3 ft. high.....	60	5 00	40 00

S. Thunbergii. SNOW GARLAND. A bank of white just after the golden bell in April and early May. It has fluffy masses of narrow leaves in pleasant contrast to larger leaves. Autumn color orange and red. 2 ft. high, 75c. each, \$7 for 10.



Styrex at Dr. Hamlet's, Hilton Avenue, Hempstead. The cream-white, waxy flowers are the daintiest blooms of its season—the last of May. Plant them among your shrubs or in the woods.

Spiraea Vanhouttei. Big, arching, elm-like shrub with white flowers in early May. This shrub and the hydrangeas are common features in many plantings.

	Each	10	100
2 ft. high.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
3 ft. high.....	75	6 00	

Styrex japonica. JAPANESE STY-RAX. Another of the rare plants that will be a joy to your place for years. The orange-blossom-like flowers are gracefully arranged on long spreading branches, even more delicate than the silver bell. It forms a beautiful little tree-like shrub 10 feet high, 12 feet wide, with all the dignity of the oak. In winter it is hung full of coffee-bean-like fruits which come up thickly under the plant. You can grow some to give away or plant through the woods. We will have some in tubs for you to take home when they bloom in May, but you had better decide on some now and add them to your collection.

	Each	10	100
2 ft. high.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
6-7 ft. high,			
10 yrs. old.	6 00	55 00	

SUMAC. See *Rhus*.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. SNOW-BERRY. Old-fashioned shrub with pure white berries 1/2 inch in diameter. Grows 3 feet high. 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

S. vulgaris. INDIAN CURRANT; CORAL BERRY. A low shrub, arching over and taking root again and again, like a strawberry; makes a thick mass of twigs, therefore valuable for edging down shrubbery and trees or covering a bank. Deep red berries. 1 1/2-2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.



Big shrubs immediately is what you get when you order Arrow-wood or *Viburnum dentatum*. They save three to four years compared with the usual shrubs. They are 4 to 6 1/2 feet high, and 3 to 5 feet wide, with a big ball of earth, as shown on page 30. Use *Viburnum* for a wall of green, to shut off the street, either as a shrub border or as a hedge. They are the best value we can give you in big shrubs. You can have them by the thousands all summer. Want a truck load of these and other shrubs? Guaranteed.



HICKS NURSERIES

FLOWERING SHRUBS



Eat Blueberries from these this summer. You get Blueberry plants like this from No. 20 in aeroplane picture, page 1. The ball shows why they were transplanted in full leaf. You can have 1,000 for hedge, game-cover, mass planting, autumn or winter color. How many can you use? Plant 5 feet apart. Guaranteed to grow and bear.

Symplocos paniculata. JAPANESE TURQUOISE BERRY. Here is something new; berries as blue as robins' eggs. (See color plate, page 26.) It is very rare and we cannot spare many to one person. In September and October they are brilliant, but the birds soon clean them off. 3 ft. high, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.

SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE. See *Philadelphus*.

Syringa (Lilac), Emodi. A rare and comparatively new form of Lilac with vigorous growth. Will make an excellent hedge or could be used freely among the shrubs where it will grow 7 feet high. It has upright spikes of pink and blue flowers; blooms late, thus extending the Lilac season from two to three weeks. 2-3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

S. vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. Purple. Old-fashioned favorite. Each 10 100
2 ft. high.....\$0 60 \$5 00 \$45 00
3 ft. high.....75 7 00 60 00
4 ft. high.....1 00 9 00 80 00
5 ft. high.....1 25 10 00 90 00

S. vulgaris alba. WHITE LILAC.
2 ft. high.....60 5 00 45 00
3 ft. high.....75 7 00 60 00
4 ft. high.....1 00 9 00 80 00

Tamarix africana. Asparagus-like foliage and long, graceful sprays with small feathery, pink blossoms. Plant it on the sand-dunes with beach plum, bayberry, oak, and pine. They seem to like the salt spray. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Vaccinium corymbosum. SWAMP BLUEBERRY; HIGH-BUSH BLUEBERRY. One of the handsomest shrubs in our list. They are big, broad specimens that will save you time; immediately gives maturity and beauty to your plantation. The autumn foliage is brilliant. In winter the twigs are bright red. They particularly like the soil of Long Island and do not like lime and clay. You can plant them all summer. They come up with a big ball of earth. You can have

Vaccinium corymbosum, continued

them by the hundred or by the thousand. Order them in quantity, spacing them about 5 feet apart. Mr. C. A. Coffin, President of the General Electric Company, has planted them on a hillside at Locust Valley, and can pick quantities of delicious fruit in July.

Each 10 100
2 ft. high.....\$2 00 \$17 50 \$150 00
3 ft. high.....3 00 27 50 250 00

Viburnum cassinoides. WITHE-ROD. Vigorous shrub, growing 5 feet high, with white flowers; pink and blue berries in September. You can buy them in quantity the same as the next.

Each 10 100
2 ft. high.....\$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
3 ft. high.....75 6 00 50 00

V. dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. If you want big shrubs, broad, round, and solid, select them from our large stock of these plants. They will save you several years as compared with ordinary shrubs. You can use them for shutting out the street, as shown in the cover picture. They will do more than a privet hedge. You can trim them as a hedge if you wish, or let them grow naturally. You can plant them all summer. We can show you thousands planted that way. When you see a big truck-load come in with balls of earth, you will say it is the best investment you could make in foliage.

Each 10 100
3-4 ft. high.....\$1 50 \$10 00 \$75 00
4-6 ft. high.....2 50 22 50 150 00

V. dilatatum. JAPANESE BUSH CRANBERRY. A very rare shrub that is brilliant red and holds its numerous red berries all winter. 3 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

V. Opulus. HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY. In Canada they are used for jam. The fruit hangs on all winter. 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

V. Opulus sterile. GUELDER ROSE; SNOWBALL. The old-fashioned Snowball. 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

V. Opulus xanthocarpum. Rare. Yellow fruit. 1½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

V. tomentosum plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Big round ball-like flowers in May. 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

V. venosum Canbyi. A native shrub similar to *V. dentatum*. Grows 8 feet high with white flowers in June and bluish black fruit in September. 2 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Weigela. Vigorous shrub with bell-shaped flowers in June. We have the red, pink and white varieties. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

W. hybrida, Eva Rathke. RED WEIGELA. Deep red variety, not as tall as the others. 2 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.



Blueberry in a commercial plantation. Let us start you in a new industry that may be as important for the acid, sandy soils of New Jersey, Michigan and Long Island and the granite hills of New England, as the apple is for the limestone region of western New York.

BERRY-BEARING SHRUBS FURNISH FOOD FOR SONG- AND GAME-BIRDS

All winter long the thickets are alive with the birds that get their food from the berry-bearing shrubs. The food-plants of the birds, squirrels, the Indians, and the early settlers are the best guide to what should be grown now. With berry-bearing shrubs around your place you can make the birds contented, you can study them from

your window, and you can enjoy their songs in the field, the hedge-row, in the swamp, and on the hilltops. The birds will stay as long as the berries are there, so have plenty.

John Burroughs says that the insect-eating birds would starve if they did not have berries. You may notice that in early spring, before the angleworms come up, the robins feed on berries. Make a border of berried shrubs and trees, spacing them 3 to 6 feet apart, or add these shrubs to your present border. Plant shrubs freely on the hills, along the woodland borders, by the streams and shores, even if you do not own the land. You can lead your community in this movement and can surprise your friends with the show

which these shrubs will make—and it is a show that is harmonious and in good taste.

The fruits from many of these trees and shrubs can be used in the home for making jams, preserves, or fruit juices. You will enjoy picking and eating them as you stroll about your grounds. Some of them are less sour or bitter after they are frozen—for instance, the little Siberian Crab tastes as good as apple sauce. Are you afraid of poisonous berries? We will refer you to literature on that. We are willing to try out the new ones.

If you have a place where berry-bearing shrubs can be used, telephone us (Westbury 68), drop us a line, send us a sketch, or a photograph of the place, and we will help you to carry out your ideas.

For Game-Covers. Plant the berry-bearing shrubs by the thousands, following the fashion that has prevailed in England for many years, where shrubs that take care of themselves are used. Study it scientifically to provide for long blizzards. At the Arnold Arboretum there are over 100 species with berries in March.

Groves of evergreens, and oaks that hold their leaves during the cold season, will give winter protection for the birds. Thickets of shrubs, including the thorns, will give havens of refuge where the birds will be safe from the attacks of hawks and predatory animals. You can plant many of them all summer. Let us help you plan several years' programme in planting your game-preserve and bird-sanctuary.

Berry-bearing shrubs, our selection, 1-3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100, \$250 per 1,000. You can plant many all summer and half the winter

OTHER BERRY-BEARING SHRUBS ARE HERE INDICATED:

Actinidia.....	Page 34	Dogwood.....	Page 24	Japanese Turquoise
Aralia.....	22	Elder.....	29	Berry.....
Bayberry.....	28	Euonymus.....	26	Page 30
Beach Plum.....	28	Hawthorn.....	5	Leatherwood.....
Bear Berry.....	32	Holly.....	32	26
Bittersweet.....	34	Huckleberry.....	28	Magnolia.....
Burning Bush.....	26	Indian Currant.....	29	7
Buckthorn.....	28	Japanese Grape.....	35	Oregon Grape.....
Chokeberry.....	22	Chinese Cork Tree.....	7	33
Cotoneaster.....	25	Japanese Honey-		Privet.....
Crab-Apple.....	7	suckle.....	28	27
		Japanese Quince.....	25	Pepperidge.....
				7
				Roses.....
				37
				Spice Bush.....
				24
				Snowberry.....
				29
				Sumac.....
				29
				Virginia Creeper.....
				34

- No. 1. JAPANESE BARBERRY. The birds feed on the berries in the spring. Page 24.
 No. 2. JAPANESE DOGWOOD. Flowers as conspicuous as our native dogwood. Page 7.
 No. 3. ARROW-WOOD. Sure to be on the bird's fall bill-of-fare. Page 30.
 No. 4. CHINESE CHRISTMAS BERRY. As sparkling as the eyes of the birds they attract. Page 28.
 No. 5. JAPANESE SILVER THORN. The birds and the children are both fond of the berries. Page 26.
 No. 6. HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY. Makes your place smile in March mud. Page 30.
 No. 7. WINTER BERRY, or BLACK ALDER. Related to holly. Page 27.
 No. 8. BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Watch the birds feast on them in August. Page 28.



EVERGREEN SHRUBS



They are not so easy to get as the trees and shrubs that are bare in the winter, because nurserymen cannot handle them like sheaves of wheat.

You can come to the Hicks Nursery and see what you can use, have the fun of taking it home and planting it—and brushing out the car. Or our representative can call at your place, set some stakes for the outline of the groups, leave a sketch (or make one at the office), and help you carry out your ideas. Or you can send a sketch or photo of your place, indicating what you want.

Abelia grandiflora. BUSH ARBUTUS. A little gem with pink bells all summer. Grows perhaps 2 feet high. Needs protection in winter from New York north. 1-1½ ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

ANDROMEDA. See *Leucothoe*.

Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi. BEARBERRY. A rich rug 3 inches high. Needs sunshine. Excellent for dry banks. Plant it by the thousand instead of grass. 1 ft. wide (transplanted sods), \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10, \$75 per 100.

Azalea indica alba. Large; pure white. Handsome. 1 ft. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

	Each	10	100
Buxus sempervirens. BOXWOOD. Bush form. 3-6 in. high. (Good for edging)...	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
6-10 in. high.....	75	6 00	50 00
1 ft. high.....	2 00	15 00	
1½ ft. high (sheared).....	4 50	40 00	
2 ft. high (sheared).....	7 00	60 00	
2½ ft. high (sheared).....	10 00		

B. sempervirens. BOXWOOD. Sheared pyramids. 2½ ft. high.....	7 00	60 00
3 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00

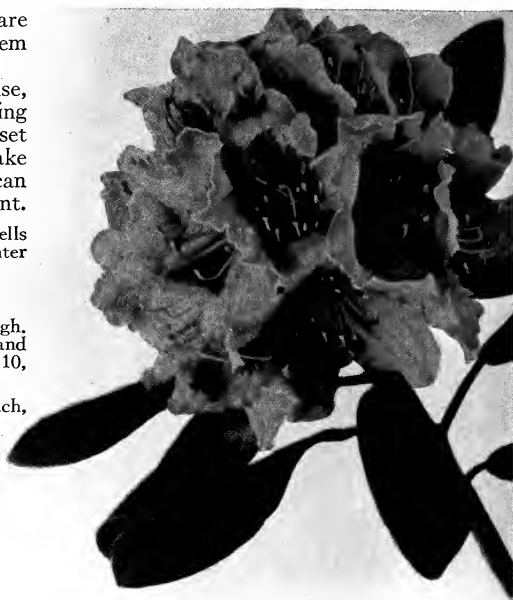
Calluna vulgaris. SCOTCH HEATHER. It is very successful in this section on sandy hillsides where it makes a most beautiful cover. 6 in. high, 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10, \$75 per 100.

EUONYMUS. See Vines.

Helianthemum Chamæcistus. SUN ROSE. During the summer, when in bloom, this presents a solid sheet of color. Pale rose. Grows about 1 foot high. 6 in. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Ilex crenata. JAPANESE HOLLY. Weave these in your foundation planting on the north side of the house, or in the evergreen garden under the shade of oak, pine, and hemlock. It has a graceful, spirited outline, with small, dark green, shiny boxwood-like leaves that are bright all winter. We are fortunate in having a quantity and suggest that you pick them out and take them home with you any time during the spring or summer. You can plan for them to grow 5 feet high.

	Each	10	100
1 ft. high.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$75 00
2 ft. high.....	3 00	25 00	
3 ft. high.....	5 00	45 00	



The *Rhododendron catawbiense* varieties were largely developed at Parson Nurseries, Flushing. We have the best colors and hardiest varieties. You can select them in bloom and take them home with you. We have thousands of seedlings of the named varieties at low rates. It is an achievement you will enjoy sharing. Try some for a sweep of color in your woods or in the shade of pines and oaks. (See page 33.)

Ilex glabra. INKBERRY. Little round bush 1 to 4 feet high, with dark, shiny green leaves bright all winter. Use it along the path of your evergreen garden or at the borders of the water, or among your gems at the foundation of the house. You can have it in any quantity you wish, and plant it all summer. It is native on the south shore of Long Island. 1 ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10, \$90 per 100.

I. opaca. AMERICAN HOLLY. Here is your chance to have Holly. Don't set it out alone, like a gravestone. It doesn't like sun to shine on its head. Put it as nature does, under pine and oak. Larger plants, 6 to 12 feet high, to select from.

Height	Each	10
1 ft.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 ft.....	4 00	35 00

Kalmia angustifolia. SHEEP LAUREL. A small plant about 1½ feet high, with crimson-purple flowers. 1 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$50 per 100.

K. latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. Weave them in on the shady side of the house, under the pine, hemlock, locust, oak, or beech, but not under elm and poplar. You can plant them any time of the year with equal success. Mulch with leaves and they smile. 1 ft. high (clumps), \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10, \$150 per 100; 2 ft. high (clumps), \$3 each, \$25 for 10, \$200 per 100.



LEUCOTHOE. These vigorous arching sprays, 3 feet high, are used for decorating. In shade they are green, in the sun red and bronze in winter. You can plant hundreds of the size offered on page 33, or thousands of smaller ones, for a sweep of winter beauty more graceful than its relative, the laurel.



WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

EVERGREEN SHRUBS



Leucothoe Catesbæi. Mr. S. A. Everett, treasurer of Doubleday, Page & Co., an expert in plants, says *Leucothoe* and *Zanthorhiza*, or Yellow-Root, are the two best fillers. By "filler" he means plants to fill in between and under other shrubs and trees and cover the ground. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in the woods, under oak, pine, hemlock, under the shrubs and evergreens on your lawn, and especially on the shady side of the house. A nurseryman looking over our hundreds of thousands of rhododendrons, azaleas, and *Leucothoe* said: "This is the first time plants of those kinds have been so extensively grown in this country." You can now carry out your ideals economically, as mentioned on page 23 for azaleas. Plant all summer. 6 to 12 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.



LAUREL AND PINES. This is the way; any time is the time. We have planted thousands and thousands all summer. On the lawn of Mr. R. S. Carter, Hewlett, L. I., the White Pines make a windbreak for the north winds and a screen to the laundry-yard. The lawn is completely enclosed by a wall of beautiful shrubs and evergreens. The landscape architects and Hicks Nurseries can do the same for you any time of the year.

Pachistima Canbyi. MOUNTAIN LOVER. Very rare. A cushiony velvety evergreen mat 6 inches deep. Come and see it at No. 9 on page 1. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Pachysandra terminalis. JAPANESE SPURGE. Makes a solid cover 8 inches high. The leaves are like laurel. Spreads by underground stems which you can increase like potatoes. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Viburnum rhytidophyllum. A new shrub from China with evergreen leaves 6 inches long, white flowers and red berries. 2 ft., \$6 each.

Rhododendron catawbiense hybrids. Require decaying leaves and prefer slight shade of buildings, locust, oak, pine, spruce, or fir trees, but not the root robbery of maples and lindens. What you have are too rare to crowd.

	Each	10
1 ft. high.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
1½ ft. high.....	5 00	45 00
2 ft. high.....	7 00	60 00
2½ ft. high.....	9 00	
3 ft. high.....	15 00	

Bulletins and Advice. You pay taxes and should get your money back by using these booklets.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.
N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. (Send there for The Home Grounds and nature study leaflets.)
County Farm Bureaus, Mineola, and Riverhead.

N.Y. State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I.

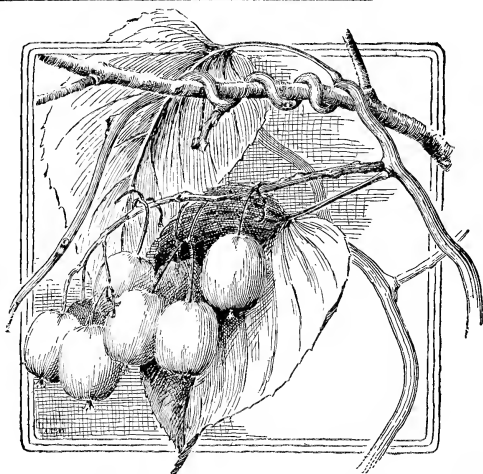
Periodicals—

Garden Magazine, Garden City, L. I.
House & Garden, New York City.
Rural New Yorker, New York City.
Bulletins of Popular Information, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Landscape Architecture, New York. Official organ of the American Society of Landscape Architects. Back numbers contain bibliographies of town planning which will help Long Island prepare for population, food production, industry, management, capital, education, social and religious life.



Pachysandra, *Leucothoe*, and *Euonymus radicans*. They are worthy of much wider use in shady places. Japanese Barberry in corner



Actinidia arguta is a rare food plant from Asia, soft pulp, pleasantly acid with little seeds. Healthy and vigorous as wistaria.
(Illustration from Cyclopedia of American Horticulture, Macmillan Company)

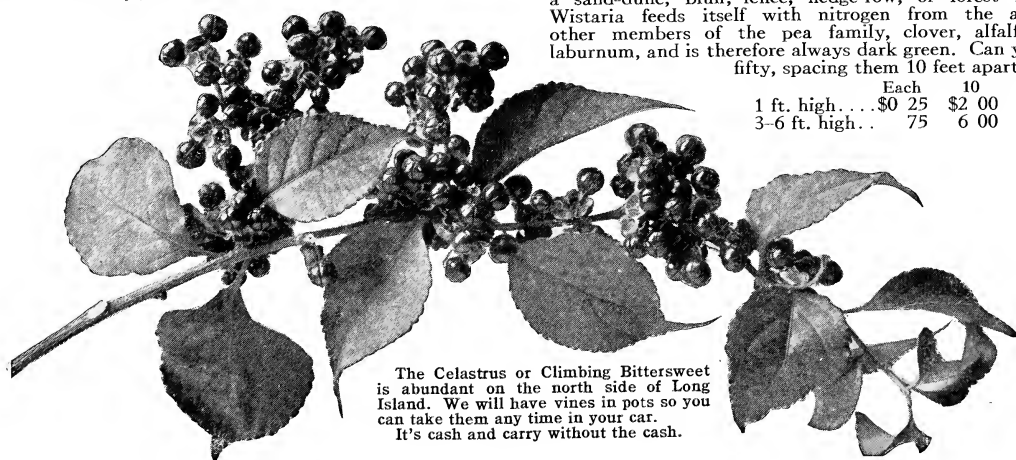
***Actinidia arguta*.** Mr. Shattuck, at his Berkshire Hills place, has bushels of the edible gooseberry-like fruit, and gave us some for propagating. The vine is like bittersweet and the flowers like orange blossoms. Try 10 or 50 on a bank or woodland border. A South China species has egg-size fruit called Yang-Taw which the Department of Agriculture introduced. 4-6 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

***A. polygama*.** **SILVER VINE.** Leaves sometimes variegated. Attracts cats like catnip. Fruit bitter. 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

***Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.** **VIRGINIA CREEPER.** Running up the locust trees, festooning the fences, holding the sand-dunes and bluffs, waving a banner from the cedars, it shows you just where to plant. It sets the woods aflame with the first dogwood and sweet gum and Siberian maple. Can you use a hundred? You will find big, strong vines here. It has five leaflets and black berries. Poison vine has three leaflets and white berries. 3-6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$25 per 100.

***A. tricuspidata Veitchii*.** **JAPANESE IVY.** The popular vine for brick and stone. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

***Celastrus scandens*.** **BITTERSWEET.** A native vine rarely cultivated. You remember a flash of orange-yellow and crimson on a vine. Now you can have it on bank or tree. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



The *Celastrus* or Climbing Bittersweet is abundant on the north side of Long Island. We will have vines in pots so you can take them any time in your car.
It's cash and carry without the cash.

***Celastrus orbiculatus*.** **JAPANESE BITTERSWEET.** In Kissen Park, Flushing, once the Parsons Nurseries that introduced the best Japanese plants, this is very showy, making wide tangles of color in autumn and feeding the birds in winter. It reaches a height of twenty feet and in the fall months it is covered with bright orange colored berries. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

***Clematis Jackmanii*.** **PURPLE CLEMATIS.** The large-flowering *Clematis* with velvety purple flowers; does not grow well on Long Island. Try bone-meal or lime. 2-yr., \$1.50 each.

***C. paniculata*.** **JAPANESE CLEMATIS.** Vigorous vine with white flowers in September. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

***C. virginiana*.** **WILD CLEMATIS.** A dainty native vine rarely cultivated. Fragrant white flowers in July and August. Plant among shrubs, along the borders of the woods or streams. This is a splendid vine to use when obtaining "natural" effects. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

***Euonymus*.** See description under Broad-leaved Evergreens. Excellent for tree trunks, walls, ground-cover, and under evergreens.

***Hedera helix*.** **ENGLISH IVY.** Like many west European evergreens, as holly and yew, it burns in our brilliant winter sun and changeable climate, so is the best on the shady side of the house or on the ground. 1-2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

***Lonicera japonica Halliana*.** **HALL'S JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE.** Just the plant for cheaply covering a bank with evergreen foliage. Plant 3 feet apart on the bank and 6 feet apart in the shrubbery or woodland border. The fragrant flowers attract the hummingbirds in June. The children will say, "I know how to get the honey, too." 1-3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

***Tecoma radicans*.** **TRUMPET VINE.** People can say of your place as a lady said in Maryland: "How artistic the farmers are; they plant beautiful flowers on each fence-post." Trumpet Vine is native in Maryland and grows as rampant as the poison vine. You can plant it by the hundred to hold a bluff, sand-dune, decorate tall trees,—especially locusts—in the shrubbery or on buildings. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$25 per 100.

***Vitis Coignetiae*.** **JAPANESE GRAPE.** In England they enthuse over its autumn color, because they are not blessed as we are with oaks, sweet gum, and dogwood. You have the chance to get many new and rare plants if you come or ask for a list of new plants. 5-7 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

***Wisteria sinensis*.** **CHINESE WISTARIA.** See page 24 for illustration. Here is a chance to make a big show for almost no expense. Plant these low-priced vines on a sand-dune, bluff, fence, hedge-row, or forest border. *Wisteria* feeds itself with nitrogen from the air like other members of the pea family, clover, alfalfa and laburnum, and is therefore always dark green. Can you use fifty, spacing them 10 feet apart?

	Each	10	100
1 ft. high . . .	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3-6 ft. high . .	75	6 00	50 00



Ferns on the shady side of the house. The center of Long Island does not appear to be a fern country but they will come where there is shade and wind shelter as under evergreens. There were ferns under the old grand-stand at the Mineola Fair Grounds and the freight platform at Westbury. Therefore all ferns do not need rotting logs and limestone cliffs. We will help you start corners like this that you can change and add to any day in the year.

COVER PLANTS

Why plant cover plants? Because there are three boundaries to your view—bottom, sides, and top. Cover plants are the bottom and add beauty and economy.

Because nature uses cover plants to make and hold decaying leaves, to shade the ground and hold moisture.

What to plant. Plant what fits your soil. Is it acid, containing little or no lime but sandy, or is it alkaline, containing lime? See map of Long Island and bulletins on acid soil, page 7, and books on vegetation, page 27.

On acid soil, decaying leaves make a brown, fibrous mat, as found under laurel or huckleberry, called upland peat, or the brown peat of bogs in which sphagnum moss, blueberries, cranberries, azaleas, and other heath-like plants grow.

On alkaline soils, decaying leaves make, in a year or so, a black powder, and a different list of plants grow than on the acid soils, as elm, ash, poplar, Kentucky coffee tree, hawthorn, trillium. Which is yours, brown and acid or black and alkaline? Many plants will grow on both acid and alkaline soils, but they have preferences you should cater to.

Plant to fit sun or shade, fit dry or moist soil, fit dry or moist air, windy or sheltered, fit root competition, fit climate, extremes of heat and cold.

The cover plants are guaranteed. This is partly to encourage you to purchase and partly to give us the chance to learn how they thrive. Most cover plants are dug with balls or sods or are in pots, so you can have the fun of planting all summer.

You do not enjoy seeing a game or a work of art unless those making it enjoy it. The cover plants offered thrive on acid soil, many on dry and worn-out soil.

Comptonia asplenifolia. SWEET FERN. Closely related to Bayberry. Makes an even-topped shrub growing about 1 foot high on bare sand. Use it with bayberry, oaks, and cedar. For a cover plant where grass would be dead and brown it holds a deep green in the longest drought. Clumps, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Epigaea repens. TRAILING ARBUTUS. There is no mystery in growing Arbutus, now that it is known to need the acid conditions of decaying oak leaves. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Ferns, Evergreen Ferns and others. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Gaylussacia baccata (resinosa). BLACK HUCKLEBERRY. The commonest Huckleberry on Long Island, covering thousands of acres. Berries are jet-black and the seeds make a cracking sound between the teeth. Grows about 1 foot high; attractive in dry woods and out

on the plains because of the red color in winter. Sod, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Gaultheria procumbens. WINTERGREEN. Taste the foliage and red berries. Thrives under oak and pine. Sod, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Leucothoe. See page 33.

Leiophyllum (Dendrium) buxifolium. SAND MYRTLE. Heath family. Pink. 1½ feet high. 6 in. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Vinca minor. MYRTLE; PERIWINKLE. Makes a thick carpet of shining green leaves under evergreens, locust and oak trees. The blue flowers come with the violets. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Zanthorhiza apiifolia. YELLOW ROOT. A shrub growing 2 feet high, thickly covering the ground. 6-12 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SEE ALSO:

Map, page 1. Nos. 2, 3, 9, 13, 17, 20, 22, and near the office.
Pine and Oak, pages 9-11.
Mulch diagram, Juniper, page 15.
Rock-garden, page 13.
Yew, page 17. Azalea, page 23. Clethra, page 24.
Hazel, page 25. Blueberry and Arrow-wood, page 30.

Berry-bearing shrubs and game-covers, page 31.
Bearberry, Heather, Inkberry, and Laurel, page 32.
Leucothoe, Pachistima, Pachysandra, page 33.
Hardy flowers: Achillea, Arabis, Armeria, Convallaria, Hemerocallis, Iberis, Iris sibirica, Opuntia (Cactus), Piblox subulata (Moss Pink), Sedum (Stonecrop), pages 38-43.



HICKS NURSERIES

ROSES



Bank along drive, at Hewlett, L. I., composed largely of the various climbing Roses. People are just beginning to wake up to the possibilities of the Rose in landscape planting. Even though your place may appear completely planted, and you have settled down to a complacent, let-alone policy with shrubbery and trees and grass, you can find a new means of expressing your ideals through these Roses. Let us help you. We have several hundred well-established plants in pots which you can plant at any time, even in full bloom. They bear red seed-vessels in winter and help the valuable insect-eating birds.

CLIMBING ROSES

The New Haven Railroad at Mt. Vernon, and the Pennsylvania at Marion, where Mr. Bok started the idea, used the climbing Roses for the railroad cuts. You can decorate the railroad or the roadsides in your vicinity either as an individual or part of the community work. Just dig holes 10 feet apart and put them in any time of the year. For summer planting some are in pots. We have a supply of big strong vines. They will give a big show if you use them as a hedge, on a sand-dune or bluff, on the pergola, in the shrubbery, or to climb up the big trees and as a background for the garden. They will do the most for the least care as all they need is cutting back the surplus branches. Can you use 100 or 500?

2-yr., strong, field-grown plants, 3-6 ft., cut back, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$60 per 100. Our selection of varieties, \$40 per 100

Climbing American Beauty. Flowers rich carmine, large and fragrant. A vigorous grower.

American Pillar. See illustration on opposite page. Cherry-pink with white center, forming a lovely contrast with the golden stamens.

Delight. Bright carmine flowers contrasting beautifully with the glossy foliage; early blooming.

Dorothy Perkins. No Rose has more rapidly and deservedly come into popular favor. Perhaps you have noticed how there is a new pink note in the landscape as you ride through such villages as Freeport and Rockville Center. You can use them for a hedge or let them ramble at will in your shrubbery.

Dr. Van Fleet. Developed by the doctor when he had a private plant-breeding establishment at Little Silver, N. J. Now he is doing Rose-breeding for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A charming Rose, double, pink, pointed bud. Worth planting for its foliage alone.

Excelsa. A great improvement on the Crimson Rambler because the foliage and flower-buds are free from mildew. It also is a better color and its great value lies in its continuing to show bright color late in July.

Lady Gay. Almost identical with the Dorothy Perkins in color.

Milky Way. White, with yellow stems; large, semi-double flowers; fragrant.

Snowdrift. Pure white, double, in large clusters. You can use it by the ten or hundred for a wild bank or with shrubs, for white is always appropriate. The growth is vigorous, making unusual canes of 10 feet, with healthy foliage.

Silver Moon. White, semi-double flowers, 5 inches in diameter.

Tausendschön. Flowers vary from pink to white.



Rosa Hugonis · FATHER HUGO'S ROSE

A new Rose from China with beautiful single yellow flowers. The earliest Rose to bloom. It makes a beautiful bush about 4 feet high. \$2.50 each.



Trailing Rose or Memorial Rose • ROSA WICHURAIANA

This horrible name prevented its general use until Peter Henderson named it "Memorial Rose," and pictured it in the magazines on a grave. The species is native on the cliffs in China. Will make a big mat of glossy, healthy leaves covered with sprays of creamy white flowers with the perfume of the Tea Rose. It will hold a sand-dune and in the moist ocean air repeat its July blooming in August. Use it as a climbing vine to edge off your plantations of shrubbery; weave it in among them to cover the bare ground and to cover the road bank. Green bark and red fruit all winter. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$60 per 100.

RUGOSA ROSES

Rosa rugosa. It will make a big mass of level-topped foliage 4 feet high which is darker green than the privet and more glossy. Near the ocean the big crimson apples are 1½ inches in diameter and are edible. The birds have scattered the seed and it has run wild on the beach at Long Branch and St. James. You can use it for a hedge, for holding sand-dunes, mixing in on a

road bank with trailing Roses, or out on the hills with bayberry and blackberry or underneath your pine grove. The flowers are rose-pink, about 3 inches across. It is one of the first Roses to bloom, starting about May 15, two weeks ahead of the rose bugs. If you cut back part of the stems in the winter, you will get two crops of bloom.

6-12 in. high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

1 ft. high, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

2 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

WILD ROSES

Rosa carolina (humilis). You will recognize this in the upland fields because it is a foot high. Dig up some any time, bring them in, and feel that you are master of your landscape. 50c. each, \$4.50 for 10.

R. nitida. NORTHEASTERN ROSE. Deep red twigs topped off by the glowing crimson fruits. Some groups of plants are like the junkman, getting a living out of what otherwise goes to waste. You can plant these and trees in a way to catch the leaves that blow from your neighbors' grounds or which they wastefully burn. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

HYBRID TEA and HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Come to the nursery, select your roses, and take them home with you. Some are in pots in bloom. Bring some grocery boxes, or fiber board boxes, and you will be surprised to see how much you can take home in your car of hardy flowers, vines, evergreen trees, broad-leaved evergreens, shrubs, and fruit trees.

As they are out of the ground but a short time, most plants can be transplanted this way even without a ball. It is like taking a fish from one pool to another.

Everybody can have roses from early June till November. Plant away from root competition. Add manure and bone meal. If thirsty give them a drink. Keep them growing fast to overcome their troubles. For winter mound up the earth one foot high.

For varieties on hand and prices, call, write, or phone.

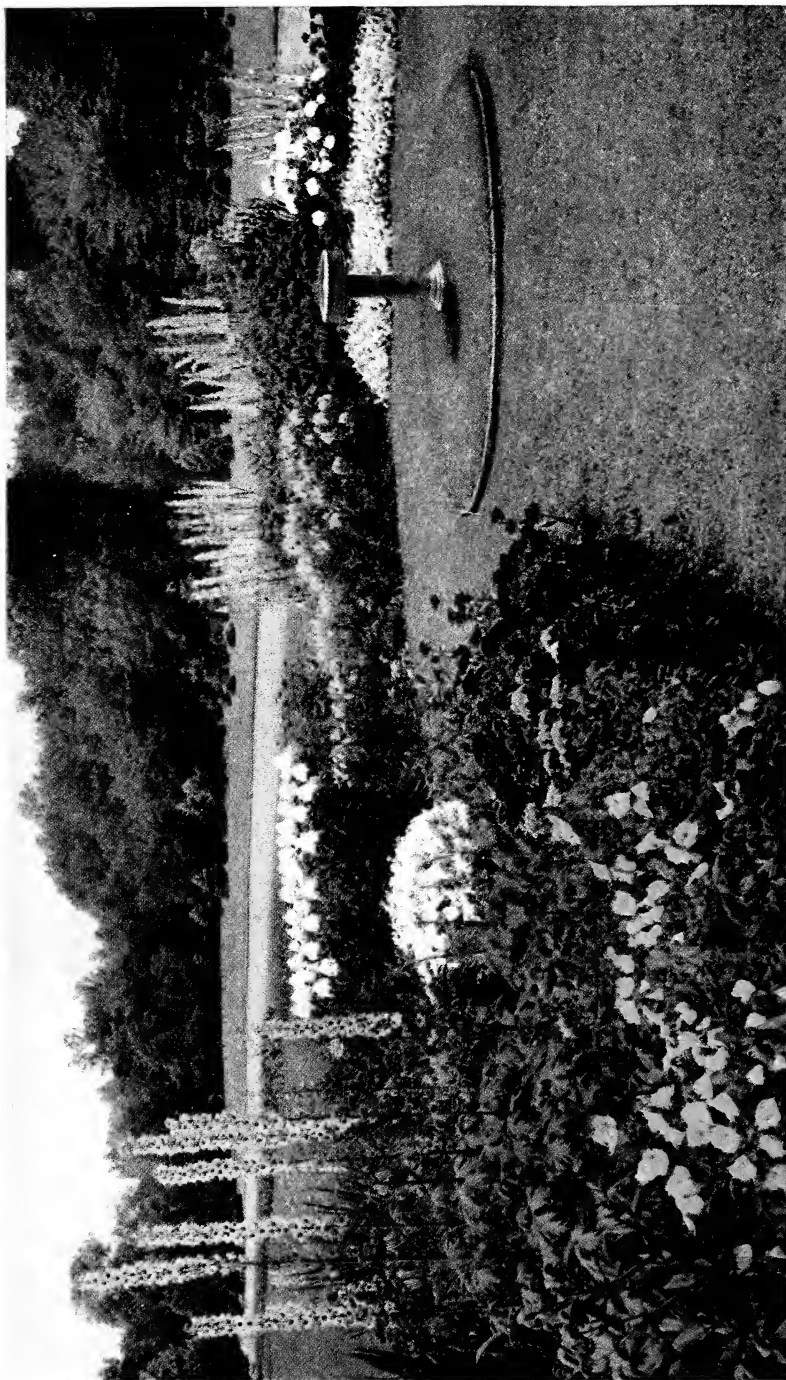


You can have climbing Roses do this for you on bank or pergola. Dorothy Perkins and Snowdrift will give this pink-and-white color scheme. You can let them climb the trees or grow as shrubs or hedges. They give the most beautiful color for the least expense and trouble.

American Pillar Rose in the corner. Hicks Nurseries can supply you all summer with the big shade trees and evergreens back of the house, the low yew trees at the foundation, and the flowers along the path.

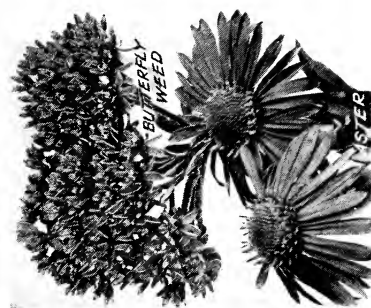
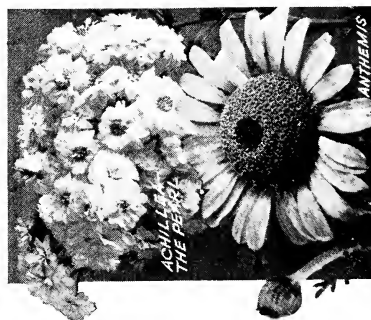


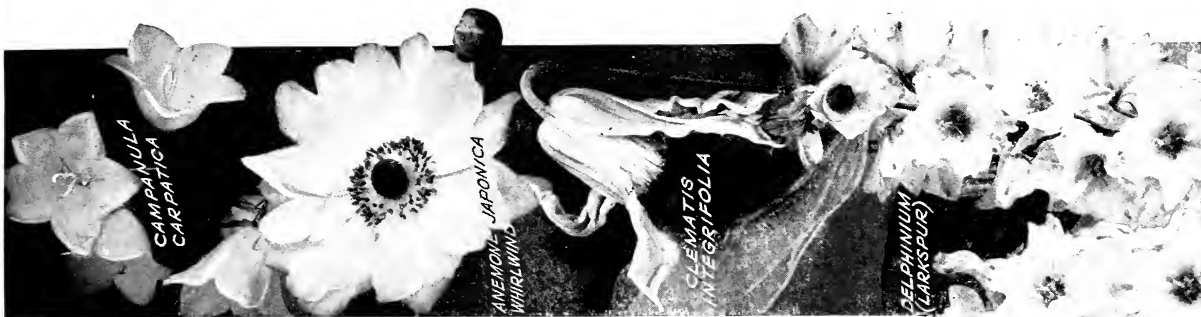
HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS



"If I only had a garden like that!"—enough said. You have the desire, we have the material and the willingness to help. The rest is more detail, and we will take care of that if you say so. The blue flowers are Delphiniums; yellow, Enocheras; red, Sweet Williams; white, Phlox.

Color	Flower	Price, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100, unless otherwise noted	Season	Height
			Apr'l May June July Aug. Sept. Oct.	6 in. 1 ft. 2 ft. 3 ft. 4 ft. 5 ft. 6 ft.
Purple		<i>Achillea Parmica fl.-pl., The Pearl</i>		
White		<i>Millefolium, Cerise Queen</i>		
Blue		<i>Aconitum autumnale, Monkhood</i>		
Red		<i>Athaea rosea, Hollyhock, Single</i>		
Orange		<i>Hollyhock, Double</i>		
Yellow		<i>Alyssum saxatile compactum, Golden Tuft</i>		
Pink		<i>Anchusa italica var. Dromore, Alkanet</i>		
		<i>italica var. Opal, Alkanet</i>		
		<i>sempervirens, Alkanet</i>		
		<i>Anemone japonica alba, Japanese Windflower</i>		
		<i>japonica, Whirlwind, Japanese Windflower</i>		
		<i>japonica, Queen Charlotte, Japanese Windflower</i>		



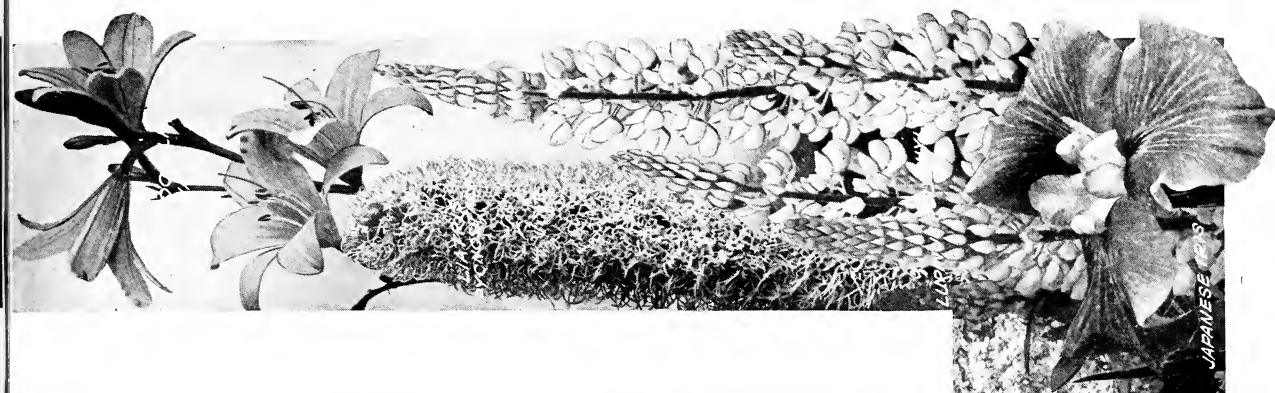
[illegible]

EUPATORIUM

HIBISCUS



Heuchera brizoides.	Hybrid Coral Bells
sanguinea.	Coral Bells
Hibiscus militaris.	Marsh Mallow
Moscheutos, Mixed.	Marsh Mallow
Moscheutos, Giant Red.	Marsh Mallow
Iberis sempervirens.	Evergreen Candytuft
Iris cristata.	Dwarf Blue Iris
Congdallii	
florentina	
germanica.	German Iris
germanica, Alba	
germanica aurea	
germanica, Beauty	
germanica, Cordelia	
germanica, Darius	
germanica, Dr. Bernice	
germanica, Her Majesty	
germanica, Honorabilis	
germanica, Innocenza	
germanica, Jacquesiana	
germanica, Kathleen	
germanica, L'Esperance	
germanica, Mme. Chereau	
germanica, Mrs. H. Darwin	
germanica, Peit Viny	
germanica, Rebecca	
Kempferi.	Japanese Iris
pallida damatica	
pallida speciosa	
pumila cyanea	
sibirica orientalis	
sibirica, Snow Queen	Each 20c.; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$12
tectorum	
Pseudacorus	
Kaiphoa Hybrid.	Red-Hot-Poker Plant
Lepedeza.	Japanese Bush Clover
Liatis pycnostachya.	Blazing Star
spicata.	Gay Feather
Lilium candidum.	Madonna Lily
tigrinum splendens.	Tiger Lily
Lupinus polyphyllus.	Lupine
Lychnis Flos-uccuti plenissima	semperflorens. Campion
chalcidonica.	Campion
Haageana.	Campion
viscaria.	Campion
Lycoris squamigera.	Fragrant Snider Lily





Campanula



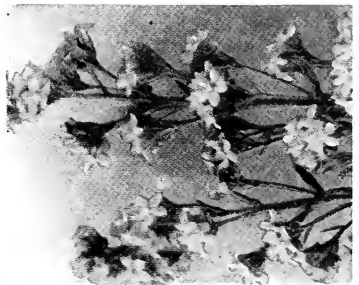
Aquilegia



Phlox, Baron van Dedem

[illegible]

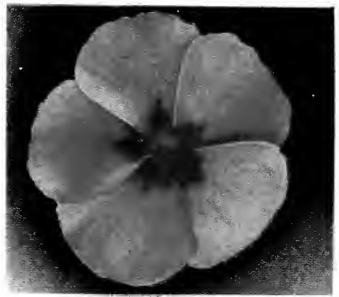
Peony



Anchusa



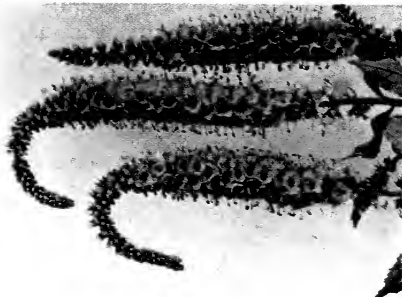
Iris pallida



Phlox, Rheinlander



Dianthus plumarius



Veronica



You want to grow your own. We will help you. We guarantee satisfactory growth. If a few fail, come and get more free. You can plant some fruit all summer, like taking a fish from one pool to another.

Don't be afraid to try. The excuses people formerly made for not growing fruit were amusing and pathetic. Now they are growing fruit. They are willing to think and work for the future.

Start. Keep them growing fast. City people are apt to remember grandfather's orchard in sod and starve their young fruit trees in the grass and get a foot of growth where they should get 3 feet. Keep the ground loose to a depth of 3 inches, by fork, hook, horse cultivator, or small tractor, such as the Sprywheel. Manure the ground or use decaying leaves or weeds with lime or bone. Make a sketch of your area and see how much you can crowd in. Lease some land for the vegetables and part of the fruits and berry bushes. If you have to move them in summer, we will show how. If out of the kinds you order, we will substitute unless you say not.

Apples and Pears can be as close as 20 feet, dwarf varieties, 10 to 12 feet; Peaches and Plums, 15 feet; Currants and Gooseberries, 4 by 6 feet; Raspberries and Blackberries, 2 by 4 feet; 50 per cent more space is preferable.

TIME-SAVING FRUIT TREES

We have planted thousands of fruit trees in 6-foot squares. They are five years old, not two years. 6-8 ft. high. The transplanting and careful digging give you good roots. They will save you time—exactly how much we cannot say, two or three years anyway.

APPLES

5-7 ft. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 6-8 ft. high, \$6 each, \$50 for 10; Dwarf, 3-4 ft. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10

SUMMER VARIETIES

Early Harvest. Yellow. Aug.
***Red Astrachan.** Acid. Aug.
Sweet Bough. Yellow.
Yellow Transparent. First call for apples. Ripe July 20.

FALL VARIETIES

Fall Pippin. Large; yellow; rich. Oct.
Fameuse. Red.
***Cravenstein.** One of the best. Sept.
***McIntosh.** Delicious; juicy; red. Oct., Nov.
Oldenburg (Duchess). Red; bears young. Aug.
Transcendent (Crab). [Yellow; red cheek.
Wealthy. Red; fine quality. Sept.-Dec.

WINTER VARIETIES

***Baldwin.** Large; red; fine.
***Delicious.** Large; red.
***Hubbardston (Nonsuch).** Red; bears young. Oct.-Jan.
King. Large; red. Oct.-Jan.
Northern Spy. Red; juicy. Nov.-March.
Opalescent. Red; juicy; sub-acid. Nov.-Jan.
***Rhode Island Greening.** Excellent. Nov.-March.
***Rome Beauty.** Large; red.
Roxbury (Russet). Medium; good keeper. Jan.-June.
Spitzenburg. One of the best. Nov.-March.
***Stayman's Winesap.** High quality. Red, juicy.
Wealthy. Red; fine quality. Sept.-Dec.

*Can usually be supplied in 6- to 8-foot size. They save two years. Dwarf trees can be supplied in the following varieties: Delicious, Duchess, Fameuse, Northern Spy, Stayman's Winesap, Sweet Bough, Winter Banana.



Making mud pies under trees of their own planting is the children's right. An apple is the best climbing tree. Make the real estate developer have the lots deep enough for orchard and garden.

A lady phoned from Hempstead, "Do you have grapevines? We've had our place six years and I've wanted grapes. This year I am going to have them."

You can plant most fruit trees for home orchards all summer because of auto transportation. Come for them; bring wood or fiber-board boxes. Phone and they will be on the office steps and you can pick them up on an evening ride.

PEARS

If you have land and do not have Pears to treat your friends from August till January you should start now. Starting is nine-tenths, for Pears are easy to grow.

5-7 ft. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 6-8 ft. high, \$6 each, \$50 for 10. Dwarf, 3-4 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

- ***Anjou.** Green-russet; rich. Oct., Nov.
- ***Bartlett.** Everybody's favorite. Aug., Sept.
- ***Buerre Bosc.** Best fall Pear. Oct.-Dec.
- ***Clapp's Favorite.** Yellow, red cheek. Aug.
- ***Duchess.** Large; yellow; buttery. Oct.
- ***Kieffer.** Yellow; coarse. Nov.-Jan.
- ***Osband's Summer.** Yellow; sweet. Aug.
- ***Seckel.** Sweet; juicy; favorite. Sept.
- ***Sheldon.** Russet; fine flavor. Sept., Oct.
- ***Winter Nelis.** Russet; rich; sprightly. Dec.

*Can be supplied in 6- to 8-foot size. They save two years. Dwarf Pears in the following varieties: Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Osband's Summer, Seckel.

CHERRIES

Everybody is hungry for Cherries but to have enough so the robins will let them get ripe is difficult. Can the fish-nets thrown away at Montauk help? At Hodenpyle's Arboretum, Locust Valley, Cherries are on a trellis, like grapes, and covered with mosquito netting to protect from both birds and rose bugs.

5-7 ft. high, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10; 6-8 ft. high, \$6 each, \$50 for 10

- ***Black Tartarian.** Favorite sweet variety
- ***Early Richmond.** Acid; fine for pies.
- ***English Morello.** Late; acid; dark red.
- Hoy.**
- ***Montmorency.** Subacid; shining red.
- ***Napoleon.** Sweet; yellow, red cheek.
- ***Rockport.** Red; firm; sweet; excellent.
- ***Schmidt's.** Flesh dark, tender, juicy.
- ***Windsor.** Fine quality; liver-colored.
- ***Yellow Spanish.** High flavored; juicy.

*Can be supplied in 6- to 8-foot size. They save two years.

PEACHES

Have plenty every year and some to spare. Plant fifteen to thirty trees every three years to keep up a succession, for the Peach is not a long-lived tree. Cut out the borers at the base of the tree. Give clean cultivation and you will have Peaches usually the second year after planting.

5-6 ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

- Belle of Georgia.** Large; white; delicious. Aug.
- Carman.** White, bluish cheek. July.
- Champion.** White; rich; juicy. Aug.
- Crawford's Early.** Yellow; old favorite. Sept.
- Crawford's Late.** Yellow, red cheek; late. Sept.
- Elberta.** Yellow; juicy; productive. Aug.
- Globe.** Very large; yellow. Sept.
- J. H. Hale.** Yellow. One of the best. Aug.
- Mt. Rose.** Medium; white; prolific. Aug.
- Oldmixon.** Fine for canning; white. Sept.
- Stevens' Rareripe.** Red skin, white flesh. Oct.
- Stump.** White; highly flavored. Sept.

TWO USEFUL BOOKS

Home Grounds—Their Planning and Planting. By L. H. Bailey. Price, 50 cts.

Fruits for the Home Grounds. By U. P. Hedrick. Price, 50c.

These books may be secured from the American Association of Nurserymen, Princeton, New Jersey.



DWARF APPLE AT LONG BEACH. We traveled many miles taking pictures of Dwarf Apple trees and found the best example in the most unfavorable location. Dr. Finoni, the owner, said, "I read about my trees in the evening. I give them wood ashes from my fire in the city."

Dr. Bierwirth, across the street, has an equally successful and larger orchard with hedges of gooseberries and currants.

PLUMS

Plums bear so heavily that you should thin them out and prop them up. The Japanese Plums are especially vigorous and prolific here, but, like the cherries and pears of Japan, the flavor has not been developed to suit our taste as has that of the European varieties. Perhaps you can help.

5-7 ft. high, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10; 6-8 ft. high, \$6 each, \$50 for 10

- ***Abundance.** (J) Yellow-red; fine. Aug.
- ***Apple.** (J) Purple; finest flavor. Aug.
- ***Bradshaw.** Red; juicy; good. Aug.
- ***Green Gage.** Sweet and rich. Aug.
- ***Lombard.** Dark red; productive. Aug.
- ***October Purple.** (J) Good quality; big crops.
- ***Red June.** (J) Purplish skin, yellow flesh.
- ***Wickson.** (J) Large; red; juicy. Sept.

*Can be supplied in 8- to 10-foot size. They save three years. J, are Japanese varieties.

QUINCES

One to a half dozen Quince trees will be enough for family use. Allow 10 feet of space. See, also, Chinese Quince, page 25.

3-5 ft. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10

- Champion.** Large; yellow; late.
- Orange.** The best of all.

FREE PLANTS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Bring a lot of school children, at any time of the year, from city or country, with spades and boxes. We have a lot of surplus stock suitable for home gardens or window boxes. It is easy to dig up a spadeful of seedlings or bigger trees on land we want to clear. It's the best advertising.



HICKS NURSERIES

FRUITS



IN THE TEST ORCHARD OF HICKS NURSERIES

Probably one of the greatest hindrances to successful fruit-raising is lack of cultivation, that is, thorough cultivation, which maintains a dust mulch and conserves moisture. This does not consist of scraping the surface a half-inch deep in a little circle, 3 feet in diameter, in the lawn. It does consist in stirring the surface 3 inches deep once in two weeks. You can also mulch with grass or leaves. It seems far easier to spray a tree, or put a band of sticky stuff around the trunk, or have an expert prune it, or give it some chemical fertilizers.

See that the trees are not thirsty before they suffer. Dig down and feel the soil.

CURRANTS

No garden should be without Currants. They will bear even if you let the worms strip the leaves, but white hellebore powder will fix the worms.

75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

Cherry. Red; acid; fine for jelly.

Fay's Prolific. Red; large; long bunch.

White Grape. Excellent; sweet; prolific.

GOOSEBERRIES

Varieties developed from the American species are not large enough to suit an Englishman. In England the record of the largest Gooseberry at the various shows is kept as the records of the trotting horse here and show what can be done by selection to improve a wild fruit.

75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

Downing. White; large.

Red Jacket. Red; large; sure cropper.

BLACKBERRIES

The only objection to Blackberries is that they grow too rampantly and trespass beyond bounds. Hoe out the extra shoots as weeds. The Lucretia Dewberry can be used to cover a bank or pile of stones the same as the Japanese honeysuckle or climbing rose, and will bear after the rare winters that winter-kill even the wild standing blackberries.

\$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100

Early Harvest. Good quality; prolific.

Erie. Large; very early.

Lucretia Dewberry. Trailing; large; juicy; sweet.

Snyder. Medium size; good flavor.

RASPBERRIES

Plant 2 by 4 or 4 by 6 feet and keep growing by cultivation, manure, and bone meal. It is difficult to buy good Raspberries so you had better grow them.

\$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100

Miller's Red. Large; firm; bright red.

Plum Farmer. Black; firm; immense crops.

St. Regis. Everbearing. Red; large; sweet.

Cumberland. Large; black; early.

Cuthbert. Large; red; delicious.

Golden Queen. Yellow; juicy; sweet.

Gregg. Black; sweet; rich; late.

Marlboro. Bright scarlet; large; early.

STRAWBERRIES

Quick to bear. Easy to grow. Better than you can buy. Tolerates acid soil of Long Island. Plant any time from spring till fall. Space 1 by 2 or 3 feet.

Runners 50 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100. Plants in pots or clump of earth on the roots for summer planting, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

***Bubach.** Large; excellent flavor.

Early Jersey Giant. Good flavor.

Glen Mary. Tapering fruit; sweet.

Marshall. One of the best.

***Sample.** Very productive.

Wm. Belt. Very large; good flavor.

Progressive. Everbearing. Best fall bearing.

Superb. Everbearing. Try this with preceding.

*Need other varieties planted with them to make them produce well.

GRAPES

Plant wherever you can on house, garage, trellis, or stakes. Six feet of space is enough. Prune very severely. They bear the second season and sometimes the first.

\$1 each, \$7.50 for 10

Concord. Deservedly popular standby.

Delaware. Red. Early. Best quality.

Lutie. Red. New. Excellent.

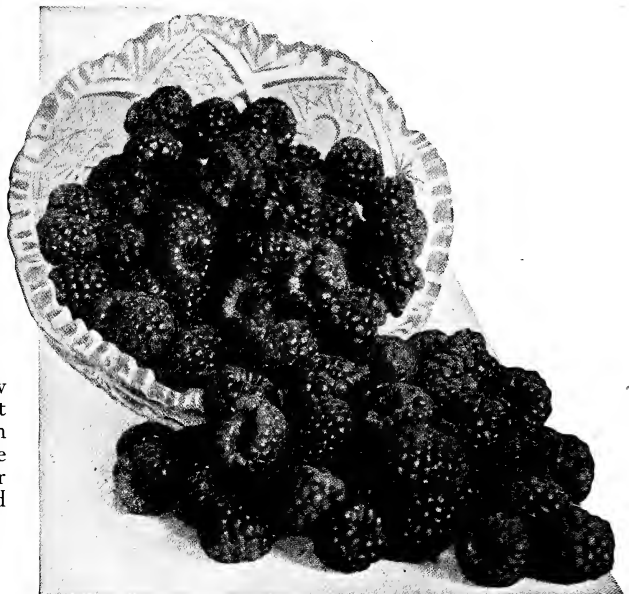
Moore's Early. Blue-black. Large, prolific.

Niagara. Pale yellow, sweet; productive.

Pocklington. Golden, juicy, sweet.

Salem. Red, large berry, sweet.

Worden. Large; black; sweet; early.



Raspberries are one thing you cannot buy satisfactorily, therefore grow your own. Plant 3 feet apart



NUTS

Russel Smith, Professor of Geography, Columbia University, says that more food per acre can be grown by trees than by grain or animals. You can help prove that by joining the Northern Nut-Growers Association, Williard G. Bixby, Secy., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y., and doing as he has done—grow many varieties, and be ready to cross them.

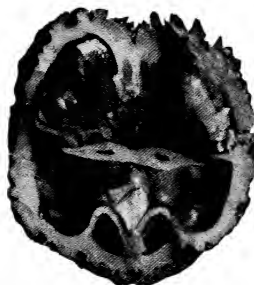
BUTTERNUT, White Walnut (*Juglans cinerea*). Native at Roslyn and Brookville on heavy, moist soil. Each 10
3 ft. high. \$1 00 \$6 00
5 ft. high. 2 00 15 00

HAZELNUT (*Corylus americana*). We will help you find a place for fifty. The middle of August we get two or three bushels at Island-of-Trees, formerly a station on the abandoned Stewart railroad about four miles east of Garden City. See if you do not think it could be a good cottage colony in the pitch pine and post oak. The native hazel is much smaller than the improved European but grows and bears much better here. See page 25. 1-2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

HICKORY, Mockernut. The commonest of the four species on Long Island and abundant with oak on the hills and borders of the plains and pine barrens.

	Each	10	100
3 ft. high.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
4 ft. high.	1 50	12 50	\$100 00

HICKORY, Shagbark (*Hickoria ovata*). Native on the clay outcrop at Glen Head. 3-4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.



Black Walnut



WALNUT, Black (*Juglans nigra*). Native on the richer soils on the north side of Long Island and commonly planted on the older farms, particularly on Orient peninsula. 3-5 ft. high, \$1 each, \$6 for 10.

ASPARAGUS

Plant 3 by 1 foot or 6 by 1 foot. Dig trenches 15 inches deep; put manure in bottom. Plant 12 inches below the surface and cover 4 inches deep. Next year hill up.

\$1 for 10, \$4 per 100

Conover's Colossal. Large; popular.
Palmetto. Light green; early.

RHUBARB

Plant 3 feet apart. Forces in the cellar in winter. Strong roots, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

UDO • *Aralia cordata*

Write David Fairchild, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for how to use this valuable salad plant. Cultivation like asparagus. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

HICKS FRUIT INSTRUCTIONS

We will tell you the few things to spray for and what not to worry about. Don't think that spraying or pruning will make up for starvation. You can omit spraying when growing fruit for home use. Codling moth, making the worm in apples and pears, may be controlled by arsenic when the flowers are falling. The San José scale is not serious, thanks to the lady-bird beetle, but it is well to spray with Scalecide in winter. There is apple scab and brown rot of plums and cherries and grape mildew to be sprayed for in summer, but it is not essential.

LONG ISLAND ONCE GREW ITS OWN FRUIT

It should largely continue to do so but increasing land values, the variations in crop, the wait, and the quicker profits of vegetable growing are too great for the average farmer. Irrigation, lime and humus will help.

Perhaps you will help find a way to turn thousands of acres of Long Island sun into fresh peaches, plums, cherries, pears, apples, blueberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, and currants. Beyond the orchard and vegetable garden, pull out a shrub and put in a fruit tree. Make a hedge of gooseberries, beach plum, or hazel.

TRY NEW THINGS. DO PLANT BREEDING

Your duty is to make available and improve what the Indians, the first settlers, squirrels, and birds used for food. Don't say "Let Burbank do it." We will give you some to try and refer you to literature. It is easier than breeding dogs or horses. Beach Plum, p. 28; Blueberry, p. 30; Shad Bush, p. 22; Actinidia, p. 34; Hawthorn, p. 5; Barberry, p. 24; High-bush Cranberry, p. 30; Persimmon, Pawpaw, Wild Cherry, Elderberry, p. 29; Wild Crab-apple, Elæagnus, p. 26; Hazelnut, p. 47; Hickory, p. 47; Black Walnut, p. 47; Butternut, p. 47; Rock Oak, p. 10; Ground-Nut.

SMALL TREES AT LOW RATES—5 CTS. TO \$1 EACH. Come and tell what you want to do or send for list. Oak, Maple, Hawthorn, Pepperidge, Pine, Fir, Spruce, Azaleas, Barberry, Red-twigged Dogwood, Hazelnut, Deutzia, Silver Thorn, Euonymus, Golden Bell, Bush Honeysuckle, Bayberry, Sumac, Lilac and Viburnum. Plow and mark curved rows to cultivate both ways. See page 11 for result.

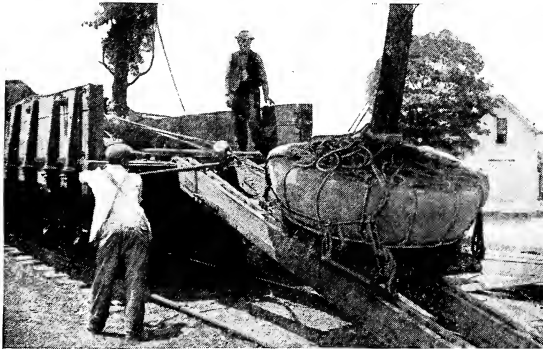
Landscape Architects. The American Society of Landscape Architects, Mr. A. F. Brinckerhoff, Sec., 527 Fifth Ave., New York City, can give a list of members. Universities giving professional courses in Landscape Architecture, as Harvard, Cornell, and University of Illinois can give lists of graduates practicing in your vicinity. If you think your place too small, invite a landscape architect to study several small places in one day. Have ready ground plans, photos, and stakes to record his advice which will help get more from your land, time, and money.



LARGE TREE-MOVING DEPARTMENT



Tree-Mover No. 21. Moves evergreens and other trees with very large balls of earth. This is one of two Pines moved from our nursery to the church half a mile east. The big steel platform and frame are worth seeing



Loading car with ball of earth. This is the way to save time with Fir, Spruce, Pine, Hemlock, Oak, Linden, Beech, Hornbeam, Tulip Tree, and Liquidambar any time of the year.

Picture of Joseph Wicky who has trained several of his sons and others as foremen.

with a ball of earth and at all times of the year are successful.

A group of big trees from the nursery, Maples, Lindens, Oaks, Pine, Fir, 20 to 35 feet may be just what you need. John Dutweiler, nursery superintendent, is entitled to the credit of growing them.

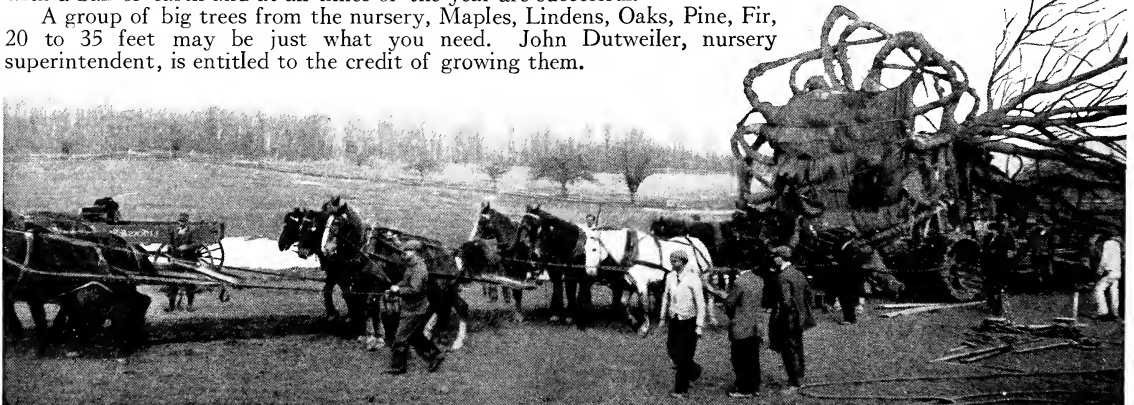
This department has moved many thousands of large trees with permanent success to the satisfaction of the owners and landscape architects. It began fifty years ago moving trees for Charles A. Dana and for Garden City. Edward Hicks invented many different types of tree-moving machinery.

A staff of expert men are trained in the nursery. You will be pleased to see how skillfully they dissect out the roots and handle heavy weights.

Do you need large trees for beauty or shade? Are there some in your neighborhood? Do you wish to thin out your trees? We advise what is best for you and the trees.

To arrange for moving large trees it is best that we investigate the situation, route, and trees. A charge is made if it takes much time. Large trees not from the nursery are not guaranteed unless requested.

The time to move large trees is any time. Deciduous trees over 14 inches are best moved from September to May. Evergreens are moved



Tree-Mover No. 20. Moving large tree with a spread of roots of 50 feet. The wheels are 30 inches wide and both front and rear wheels are on pivots. The steel construction enables it to carry trees 33 inches in diameter with a large ball of earth in the center. Some trees have been 84 feet high and others 75 feet wide.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY TREE AND PLANT FROM THE NURSERY TO GROW SATISFACTORILY, OR REPLACE FREE. TRANSPORTATION AND PLANTING OF REPLACED STOCK BORNE BY PURCHASER.

SKETCH OR PHOTO OF YOUR GROUNDS SO WE CAN HELP GET THE RIGHT PLANT IN THE RIGHT PLACE

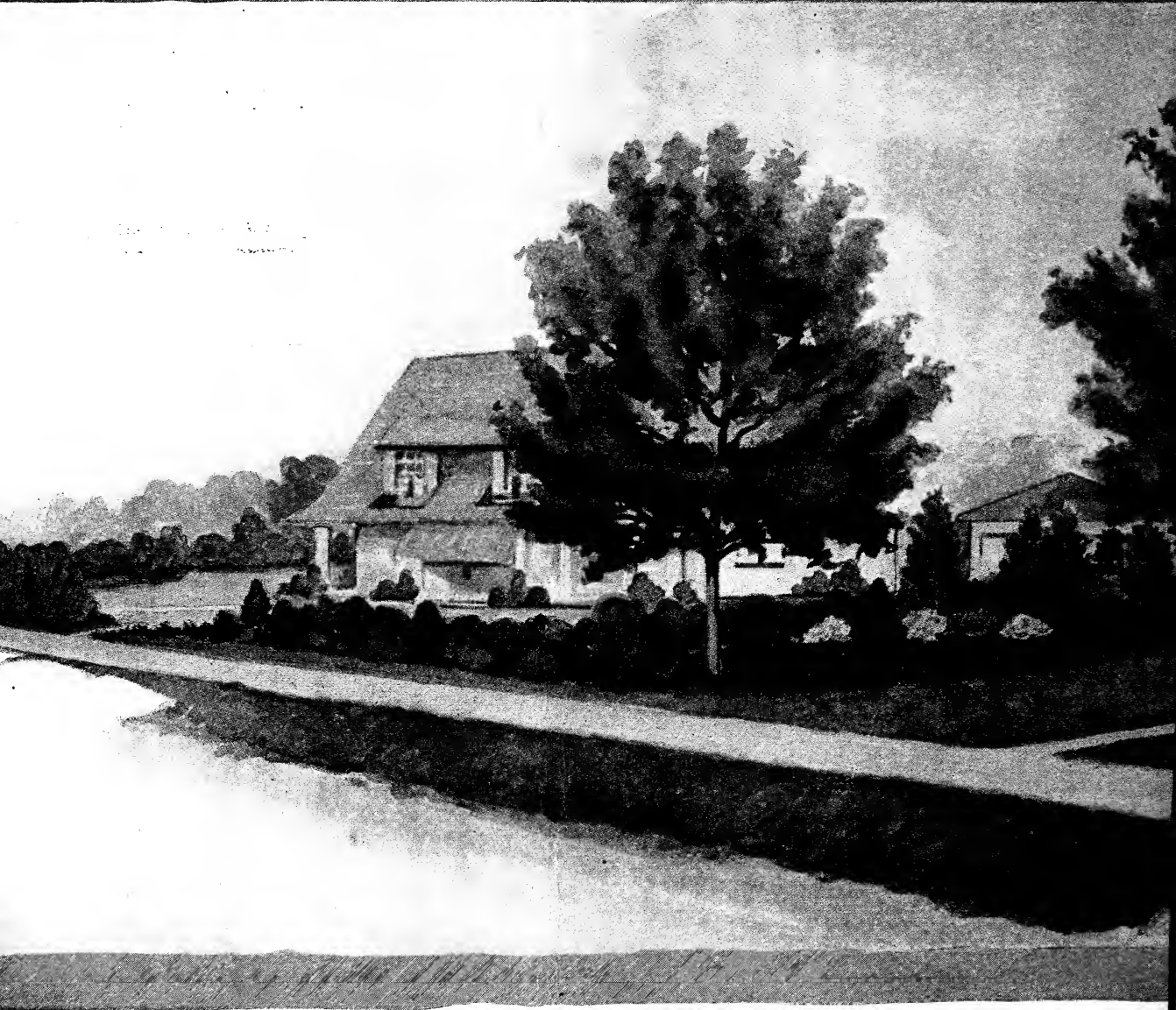
[illegible]

CAN WE HELP YOU HAVE THE FUN OF GETTING MORE BEAUTY, COMFORT, AND FRUIT FROM YOUR PLACE?
ASK QUESTIONS. DON'T BE BASHFUL. YOU CAN PLANT ALL THE YEAR.

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abelia.....	32	Campion.....	41	Ginkgo.....	6	Magnolia.....	7
Abies.....	13	Candytuft.....	41	Globe Flower.....	43	Maidenhair Tree.....	6
Acanthopanax.....	22	Canterbury Bells.....	39	Golden Bell.....	26	Mallow, Marsh.....	41
Acer.....	3, 22	Carpinus.....	4	Golden Chain.....	27	Malus.....	7
Acid Soil Plants.....	3, 15, 16, 23, 30, 32, 33, 35	Cedar, Red.....	15	Golden Cuff.....	43	Maple.....	3, 22
Achillea.....	38	Celastrus.....	34	Golden Tuft.....	38	Marguerite.....	39
Aconitum.....	34	Cerastium.....	39	Golden Wreath Tree.....	6	Megasea.....	42
Actinidia.....	22	Cercis.....	4	Gooseberries.....	46	Meadowsweet.....	40
Aesculus.....	22	Chenoneles.....	25	Grapes.....	46	Mentha.....	42
Alder.....	27	Chamaecyparis.....	14	Grape, Japanese.....	34	Mist Flower.....	40
Alkaline Soil Plants, 9, 11, 35		Chamomile, False.....	39	Guide and Invitation.....	1	Mockernut.....	47
Alkanet.....	38	Cheap Trees.....	11, 18, 47	Gum, Sour.....	7	Mock Orange.....	28
Allspice.....	24	Cherries.....	44	Gum, Sweet.....	26	Monarda.....	42
Almond, Double-fl.....	22	Cherry, Flowering.....	7	Gypsophila.....	40	Monkshead.....	38
Althaea.....	26, 38	Chokeberry.....	22	Halesia.....	6	Mountain Lover.....	33
Alyssum.....	38	Christmas Berry, Chinese.....	28	Hamamelis.....	26	Mugwort.....	39
Amelanchier.....	22	Christmas Trees.....	13, 15, 19	Hardy Garden Flowers.....	38-43	Mulch.....	15
Ampelopsis.....	34	Chrysanthemum.....	39	Harebell.....	39	Myosotis.....	42
Amygdalus.....	22	City Trees.....	3, 7, 8, 17	Hazelnut.....	25, 47	Myrica.....	28
Anchusa.....	38	Clematis.....	34, 39	Heather, Scotch.....	32	Myrtle.....	35
Andromeda.....	38	Clethra.....	24	Hedera.....	34	Myrtle, Sand.....	35
Anemone.....	38	Climate, 12, 17, 34, 35, 46, 47		Hedge — Hornbeam.....	4	Myrtle, Wax.....	28
Anthesis.....	39	Columbine.....	39	Beech, 6; Hawthorn, 5;		Nature's Teaching.....	8, 12
Apples.....	44	Comptonia.....	35	Hemlock, 21; Pine, 19;		New Hobbies.....	10, 12, 25, 31, 47
Aquilegia.....	39	Coneflower, Giant Purple.....	43	29; Privet, 27; Rose, 37;		Nuts.....	7
Arabis.....	39	Convallaria.....	39	Barberry, 24.....		Nyssia.....	47
Aralia.....	22, 47	Coral Bells.....	41	Helenium.....	40	Oak.....	8-10
Arborvitae.....	21	Coral Berry.....	29	Helianthemum.....	32	Oenothera.....	42
Arbutus, Bush.....	32	Corseopsis.....	39	Helianthus.....	40	Opuntia.....	42
Arbutus, Trailing.....	35	Cork Tree, Chinese.....	7	Heliotrope.....	43	Oxydendrum.....	7
Arctostaphylos.....	32	Cornflower.....	43	Hemlock.....	21	Pachistima.....	33
Armeria.....	39	Cornus.....	4, 5, 24	Hemerocallis.....	40	Pachysandra.....	33
Aronia.....	22	Corylus.....	25, 47	Hempstead Plains.....	3	Paeonia.....	42
Arrow-wood.....	30	Cotoneaster.....	25	Heuchera.....	41	Pansy, Tufted.....	43
Artemisia.....	39	Cover Plants.....	35	Hibiscus.....	27, 41	Papaver.....	42
Asclepias.....	39	Crab-Apple, Flowering.....	7	Hickory.....	47	Paradisea.....	42
Asparagus.....	47	Cranberry, Bush.....	30	Hicoria.....	47	Peaches.....	44
Aster.....	39	Crataegus.....	5	Holly, American.....	32	Peach Bells.....	39
Astilbe.....	43	Cress, Alpine Rock.....	37	Hollyhock.....	38	Pearl Bush.....	26
Autumn Color.....	3, 5, 6, 11, 22, 24, 29	Cucumber Tree.....	37	Holly, Japanese.....	32	Peartwort.....	43
Azalea.....	23, 32	Cup Plant.....	46	Holly, Sea.....	40	Pears.....	12, 16, 24, 29, 30, 32, 34, 37, 38, 44, 48
Baby's Breath.....	40	Currants.....	43	Honeysuckle.....	28, 34	Pear, Prickly.....	42
Balloon Flower.....	43	Currant, Indian.....	29	Hornbeam, European.....	4	Pentstemon.....	42
Bank planting.....	11, 15, 26, 28, 29, 34, 35, 36	Cydonia.....	25	Huckleberry, Black.....	35	Pepperidge.....	7
Baptisia.....	39	Cypress, Japanese.....	14	Hydrangea.....	27	Peppermint.....	42
Barberry.....	24	Daisy, English.....	39	Hypericum.....	27	Periwinkle.....	35
Barberry.....	28	Deciduous Shrubs.....	22	Iberis.....	41	Phellodendron.....	7
Bearberry.....	32	Delphinium.....	39	Ilex.....	27, 32	Philadelphus.....	28
Beard-Tongue.....	42	Dendrium.....	35	Indigo, False.....	39	Phlox.....	43
Beech.....	5, 6	Deutzia.....	25, 26	Inkberry.....	32	Photinia.....	28
Bellflower.....	39	Dianthus.....	39, 40	Insects and Diseases.....	47	Physalis.....	43
Bellflower Tree, Japanese.....	26	Dicentra.....	40	Iris.....	41	Physostegia.....	43
Bellis.....	39	Dictamnus.....	40	Irrigation.....	47	Picea.....	15
Benzoin.....	23	Digitalis.....	40	Ivy, English.....	34	Pine.....	16-19
Berberis.....	24	Dirca.....	26	Ivy, Japanese.....	34	Pink.....	40
Berry-bearing Shrubs and Trees.....	31	Dogwood.....	4, 5, 24	Judas, American.....	4	Pink, Sea.....	39
Betta.....	4	Doronicum.....	40	Juglans.....	47	Pinus.....	16-19
Big Shrubs.....	26, 29, 30	Dragonhead, False.....	43	Juneberry.....	22	Pinxter Flower.....	23
Birch.....	4	Dry Ground Plants, 7, 8, 9, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 32, 35, 37, 38		Juniper.....	15	Plant-breeding.....	10, 25, 47
Birds.....	28, 31	Echinops.....	29	Kalmia.....	32	Plantycodon.....	23
Bittersweet.....	34	Elder.....	40	Kerria, White.....	28	Playgrounds.....	2, 5, 6, 14, 44
Blackberries.....	46	Elm.....	11	Kniphofia.....	41	Plums.....	45
Blanket Flower.....	40	Enkianthus.....	26	Koeleruteria.....	6	Plum, Beach.....	28
Blazing Star.....	41	Epigaea.....	35	Laburnum.....	27	Polygonatum.....	42
Bleeding-Heart.....	40	Eriogonum.....	40	Landscape Architects.....	18, 33, 47	Poppy.....	42
Blueberry.....	30	Eryngium.....	40	Lantern Plant, Chinese.....	43	Primrose.....	43
Blue-Jay Flower.....	43	Elsholtzia.....	26	Large Trees.....	3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 19, 48	Primrose, Evening.....	42
Bluet, Mountain.....	39	Euonymus.....	26, 34	Larkspur.....	39	Primula.....	43
Boltonia.....	39	Eupatorium.....	40	Laurel, Mountain.....	32	Privet.....	27
Books.....	28	Evergreen Shrubs.....	32, 33	Laurel, Sheep.....	32	Prunus.....	7, 28
Books on Food Plants of Indians and Japanese.....	25	Evergreen Trees.....	12-21	Lavender, Great Sea.....	43	Pseudotsuga.....	15
Books on Gardening.....	27	Exochorda.....	26	Leatherwood.....	26	Pyrethrum.....	43
Books on Names of Trees and Plants.....	25, 27	Fagus.....	5, 6	Leopold's Bane.....	40	Quercus.....	8-10
Books on Relation of Plants to Surroundings.....	27	Ferns.....	35	Lespedeza.....	41	Quick Trees.....	3, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19
Boundary Planting, 2, 4, 6, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 29, 33		Filipendula.....	40	Leucodoe.....	32	Quinces.....	45
Boxwood.....	32	Flaebane.....	40	Liatris.....	41	Quince, Chinese.....	25
Bridal Wreath.....	29	Food Plants, New, 31, 34, 47		Ligustrum.....	27	Quince, Japanese.....	25
Buckthorn.....	28	Forestry.....	8	Lilac.....	30	Ranunculus.....	43
Buddleia.....	24	Formal Trees, 4, 5, 10, 11, 21		Lilac, Summer.....	24	Raspberries.....	46
Bulletins, Advice, Periodicals.....	33	Forsythia.....	26	Lilium.....	41	Real Estate Subdivisions.....	3, 8, 18
Bungalow Planting.....	13	Forget-me-not.....	42	Lily.....	41	Red-Hot-Poker Plant.....	41
Burning Bush, Cork-barked.....	26	Foundation Planting, 12, 13, 19, 20, 22, 32, 33, 35, 37		Lily, Day.....	40	Retinispora.....	14
Buttercup, Double-flow-ered.....	43	Foxglove.....	40	Lily-of-the-Valley.....	39	Rhamnus.....	28
Butterfly Bush.....	24	Fringe, Purple.....	29	Lily, St. Bruno's.....	42	Rhododendron.....	33
Butterfly Weed.....	39	Fruits.....	44-46	Lime.....	7, 9, 47	Rhodotypos.....	28
Butternut.....	37	Funkia.....	40	Linden.....	11	Rhubarb.....	47
Buxus.....	32	Gaillardia.....	40	Liriodendron.....	6	Rhus.....	29
Calluna.....	32	Game Cover.....	31	Liquidambar.....	6	Robinia.....	10
Calycanthus.....	24	Gas Plant.....	40	Locust.....	10	Rock-garden.....	12
Campanula.....	39	Gaultheria.....	35	Lonicera.....	28, 34	Rose.....	36, 37
		Gay Feather.....	41	Low Plants, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22		Rose, Guelder.....	30
		Gaylussacia.....	35	Lupine.....	41	Rose of Sharon.....	27
		Geology of Long Island, 2d cov., 7, 17		Lupinus.....	41	Rudbeckia.....	42
				Lychnis.....	41	Sagina.....	43
				Lycoris.....	41	Sage, Meadow.....	43
						Salix.....	10
						Salvia.....	43
						Sambucus.....	29
						Saxifrage.....	42
						Seaside Planting.....	7, 9, 17, 18, 28, 34, 36
						Sedum.....	43
						Self-maintaining Trees, 8, 15	
						Shad-Bush.....	22
						Shade, Plants for, 5, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38	
						Shade Trees.....	3-11
						Silphium.....	43
						Silver Bell Tree.....	6
						Silver Vine.....	34
						Smoke Tree.....	29
						Sneezeweed.....	40
						Snowball.....	30
						Snowberry.....	29
						Snowdrop Tree.....	6
						Snow Garland.....	29
						Snow-in-Summer.....	29
						Solomon's Seal.....	42
						Sorbaria.....	29
						Sorrel Tree.....	7
						Spanish Bayonet.....	43
						Speedwell.....	43
						Spice Bush.....	23
						Spiderwort.....	43
						Spiraea.....	29, 43
						Spruce.....	15
						Spurge, Japanese.....	33
						Statice.....	43
						St. John's Wort.....	27
						Stokesia.....	43
						Stonecrop.....	43
						Strawberries.....	46
						Street Trees.....	3, 8, 9, 11
						Styrax.....	29
						Sumac.....	29
						Summer Planting, 3, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 29, 30, 32, 34, 37, 38, 44, 48	
						Sunflower.....	40
						Sweet Pepper Bush.....	24
						Sweet Shrub.....	24
						Sweet William.....	39
						Symphoricarpos.....	29
						Symplocos.....	30
						Syringa.....	30
						Syringa, Sweet.....	28
						Tall Screens, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 29	
						Tamarix.....	30
						Taxus.....	20
						Tea, Oswego.....	42
						Tecoma.....	34
						Thorn.....	5
						Thorn, Silver.....	26
						Thuya.....	31
						Ticksseed.....	39
						Tilia.....	11
						Tractor.....	44
						Tradescantia.....	43
						Tree-moving Dept.....	48
						Trollius.....	43
						Trumpet Vine.....	34
						Tsuga.....	21
						Tulip Tree.....	6
						Turquoise Berry, Japanese.....	30
						Udo.....	47
						Ulmus.....	11
						Vaccinium.....	30
						Valeriana.....	6
						Varnish Tree.....	6
						Veronica.....	43
						Viburnum.....	30, 33
						Vinca.....	35
						Vines.....	34
						Viola.....	43
						Violet.....	43
						Virginia Creeper.....	34
						Vitis.....	34
						Walnut, Black.....	47
						Walnut, White.....	47
						Weigela.....	30
						White-Wood.....	6
						Willow.....	10
						Windbreak, 3, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 29, 35	
						Windflower.....	38
						Wintergreen.....	35
						Winterberry.....	27
						Wisteria.....	26
						Witch Hazel.....	34
						Withe-Rod.....	26
						Yellow Root.....	35
						Yew.....	20
						Yucca.....	43
						Zanthorhiza.....	35

HOME LANDSCAPES



HICKS NURSERIES
WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND